

20. Structural and Configurational Dependence of the Sensory Process in Steroids

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Dedicated to Professor Holger Erdman on the occasion of his 80th birthday

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Summary

Structural modifications of testosterone and 19-nortestosterone have led to the synthesis of over 60 androstane and estrane derivatives whose sensory evaluation has allowed molecular parameters to be established for release of a 'steroid-type' scent. Odor perception with O-containing compounds in both classes has been found to be *regioselective*¹⁾. Osmophoric groups at C(3) were found to be the most active and specific. Functionality at C(2) is accompanied to a large extent by anosmic defects, and O-containing substituents at C(1) and C(4) appear to affect the receptor membrane in exceptional cases.

A further characteristic of the 'steroid-type' scent is *diastereoselectivity*¹⁾. The odor intensity of axial 2- and 3-hydroxysteroids is far greater than that of the equatorial epimers, and epimeric hydroxy-groups in the 1-, 4-, and 5-positions lead to almost complete absence of odor. In addition, only steroids with 'normal' ring junctions and configuration were found to be odorants, whereas compounds with *cis*-junctions between rings A and B, or C and D, were found to be practically inactive. Steroids therefore follow the 'triaxial rule of odor sensation'.

The most remarkable feature of our findings with steroid odorants is *enantioselectivity*¹⁾. Whereas with C₁₉-steroids of the 'natural' enantiomeric series the perception threshold is extremely low (< 6 ppb), the corresponding 'unnatural' enantiomers have been found essentially odorless by a panel of 30 persons. This appears to be the first reported instance of a total enantioselective response to an odorant.

Introduction. - In 1944, Prelog & Ruzicka isolated 5 α -androst-16-en-3 α -ol (**2**) and its 3 β -epimer **3** from hog testes [1]. Remarkably, the 3 α -alcohol **2** was reported

¹⁾ The term 'regioselective' is currently used for a reaction in which formation of one structural (or positional) isomer is favored over another. For convenience we use 'regioselective', 'diastereoselective' or 'enantioselective' for substrate-receptor interactions in which one positional isomer, diastereoisomer or enantiomer leads to a different sensory response (in quality and/or intensity) than another.

[2] to have a musk-like odor while its diastereoisomer 3 was practically odorless [3]. The extremely intense odor of the corresponding ketone 1 was described as being 'like that of vessels which had been used for storing urine for prolonged periods' [2]. With a steroid A/B-ring *cis*-fusion (5β) both 3α - and 3β -alcohols were found to be practically odorless [3]. Similar results were reported subsequently [2-6], which led to a series of important studies in biochemistry, neurophysiology, endocrinology, sensory studies and general behavioral science in humans and mammals.

An exact analysis of the steroid components in testes of mature hogs showed that the amount of the β -alcohol 3 present was five times that of the α -alcohol 2. Ketone 1 was found only in small amounts and yet ten times higher than the amount of testosterone. On the other hand ketone 1 and alcohol 2 were the main steroid components in both the parotid and the submaxillary gland; here the β -alcohol 3 constituted only 5% of the total steroid fraction [7]. Other related findings were that 5α -androst-16-en-3-one (1) is reduced to the 3α -alcohol in the nasal mucous membrane of sows [8], and that the Δ^{16} -unsaturated C₁₉-steroids 1, 2, 3 and 14 have been found to be metabolites of pregnenolone [9].

Ketone 1, which can accumulate to the extent of 0.5 ppm in fatty tissue in male pigs, has been held responsible for the off-flavor termed 'boar taint' of boiled pork [10], although little if any of this substance is found in female, immature or castrated pigs [10]. Both the ketone 1 and the 3α -alcohol 2 have been identified as hog sex attractants [11]. Following sexual stimulation they are excreted in the boar's saliva from the submaxillary gland, and then stimulate the sow's immobility reflex before copulation [11] [12]. Inhibition of this effect after surgical removal of the sow's olfactory bulb confirms that this stimulation by compounds 1 and 2 is olfactory in nature [13]. In fact, ketone 1 in the form of an aerosol is used for facilitating artificial insemination in pig breeding²⁾ [14] [15]. Interestingly, in this series, the epimeric 3β -alcohol 3 still shows 50% of the aphrodisiac activity of alcohol 2; and 5β -androst-16-en-3-one has been found to be even more effective in animal tests than the 5α -ketone 1 [16].

In humans, C₁₉-steroids with a double bond at C(16) have been identified in urine [17], in armpit perspiration [18], in peripheral plasma and in lipoid tissue [19]. In the urine of both sexes exclusively the 3α -alcohol 2 occurs as a glycoside. In this form it is excreted by males and females at average rates of 1200 and 430 μ g per day, respectively, while only a negligible amount if any is excreted by children [18]. In contrast to humans, pig urine contains exclusively the 3β -alcohol 3 [20]. Apocrine glands of humans contain the sulfate esters of 3α -hydroxy- 5α -androstan-17-one and 3β -hydroxyandrostan-5-en-17-one which on heating are converted into 5α -androst-2-en-17-one (49) and the corresponding 2,5-diene, respectively [21]. The formation of androstan derivatives 1 and 2 in armpit perspiration [19] [22] is probably due to exogenous enzymatic action by certain bacteria [21].

A treatise on the olfactosexual aspect of human behavior has been published over 78 years ago [23]. Armpits and genitals were considered as prime locations for production of a specific scent to which a controlling function in the biological process inherent in human reproduction was ascribed. In this connection the question of the 'likelihood of human pheromones' has been raised [24] [25]. One of the first comprehensive biological interpretation of the 'steroid-type' scent has been published in 1961 [26]. Whether compounds 1 and 2 can serve in any way as chemical signals between the sexes has not been clarified. Animal (chicken comb) tests have failed to indicate any androgenic acitivity for compound 1 [19]. On the other hand topical anti-androgenic activity is claimed for estra-4,16-dien-3-one (54) [27] as well as for androstan derivatives 19, 21 and 22 [28].

The aim of the present work is to ascertain molecular parameters for 'steroid-type' scent release by structural modification of the steroid skeleton. This should provide useful information for understanding the mode of action of this class of odoriferous compounds. To acquire a firm basis for these studies we first reexamined Prelog's compounds 1-3, 6-8 and 14 and then submitted them to sensory analysis together

²⁾ This product is sold under the trade name *Boar Mate* by Jeyes Ltd., Animal Health Division, Norfolk, England.

with the compounds listed in *Schemes 1-5* whose olfactory properties have not previously been reported.

Qualitative sensory testing of compounds 1-65. - The optically active steroids shown in *Schemes 1-4* belong to the 'natural' enantiomeric series, while those in *Scheme 5* are of the 'unnatural' enantiomeric series³⁾. Most of the compounds were perceived by at least one person⁴⁾ (see the *Table*). It should be noted that the description of the odor quality and even more of the odor intensity varied from compound to compound. Cross-adaption experiments indicate that all steroids examined here affect the same olfactory receptor.

The odor profile of steroids in general is less broad than that of odorants belonging to other classes of compounds. Either a urine-sweaty basic note or a musk-like (warm, animal, muscone) note with a basic sandalwood undertone predominates. Both basic notes are known to lead to more or less pronounced anosmia⁵⁾ [30]. For this reason the 'steroid-type' scent has been defined as a 'primary odor' [31]. Parosmia and fatigue⁶⁾ ensued in practically every case to approximately the same extent as previously noted in the case of ambergris-type odorants⁷⁾ [29].

With most steroid derivatives a sex-oriented odor selectivity was observed; this, however, varied within relatively wide limits from one group to another⁸⁾. Furthermore, intensity as perceived for the same compound varied from one observer to another to the extent of up to three orders of magnitude⁹⁾. It thus seems that this class of odorants, like those of the ambergris-type [29], are exceedingly difficult to evaluate; and that the results of testing require very careful scrutiny.

The presence of an O-function seems to be a primary requisite for sensory perception in steroids, thus, 5α -androst-16-ene is odorless. The 3α -alcohols 2, 7, 15

³⁾ An *ad hoc* panel of 30 to 90 persons was employed for olfactory testing in sessions which were mostly with individuals rather than groups and which took place at irregular intervals between 1974 and 1982 (see the *Table*). The procedure previously reported by us [29] was employed.

⁴⁾ Classified as odorless by all panel members are the steroids 8, 10, 13, 24, 27-29, 33, 34, 38, 40, 41, 44, 46-48, 53, 57, 60-63, 65.

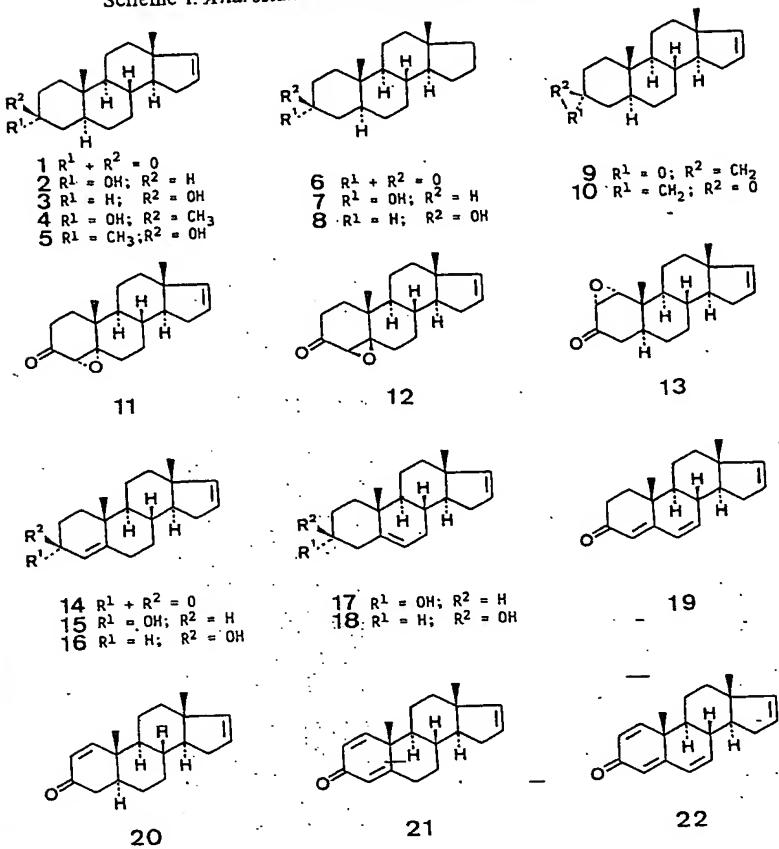
⁵⁾ Each of the test participants failed to detect odor in at least one of the steroid derivatives; and no molecular factor possibly connected with this could be discerned. Six out of 80 persons failed to detect any of the androstane derivatives shown in *Schemes 1-3*; and hence it seems as if they had lacked a steroid acceptor in their receptor membrane. Moreover, the same persons were unable to describe the odors of either sandalwood or civetone.

⁶⁾ For a definition of these terms, see [32].

⁷⁾ Both with the ambergris and steroid odorants an olfactory after-effect of several hours' duration on the olfactory receptor could be observed. We assume that this is due to a mechanism in which ligands, which at first are not specifically associated with the membrane, take time in finding the appropriate active site and only then form a specific interaction.

⁸⁾ With one group the distribution of odor perception of compound 2 (see the *Table*) between female (♀) and male (♂) subjects varied only by a maximum of 10% in the course of three tests at different times, although with another panel (12 females and 24 males), we encountered 50% of anosmic defects among female and only 27% among male subjects. This would also appear to account for differences between the present and previously reported results with compound 2 particularly with regard to male participants (46% anosmic cases reported in [33] and 44% in [34]). Compare also the variations of the results obtained for compounds 14 and 23 in the *Table*.

⁹⁾ Others have regarded this phenomenon as a mere anosmic effect [33].

Scheme 1. Androstane derivatives with an *O*-function at C(3)

and 17 (Scheme 1) all have a common muscone-type odor with a sandalwood-like basic note¹⁰). Several observers also found additional indications of urine-like, sweaty and occasionally ambergris odor. The specific anosmia associated with the α -alcohols could be observed in up to 50% of all panel members, depending on the compound but irrespective of the sex of the observer. The saturated derivative 7 not only gave rise to an enhanced anosmic defect but also to a reduced intensity relative to compound 2; in the former the urine and sweaty components were much less intense than in the latter. Among the 3β -alcohols, compounds 16 and 18 were detected by over 30% of the panel though only 10% found them to be of the same intensity as their diastereoisomers 15 and 17. Compounds 3 [3] and 8 [35] have been reported as practically odorless, whereas in our investigations 3 was perceived by 10% of the female and 18% of the male participants. With the tertiary alcohols 4 and 5 only 25% of the panel found a 'steroid-type' odor, the urine component being

¹⁰) Surprisingly six of eight parosmics show the same defect with sandalwood oil.

stronger in the former. The epoxide **9** was found by only a few people to have a 'steroid-type' scent of low intensity, whereas the diastereoisomer **10** was not perceptible.

For ketones **1**, **6**¹¹⁾, **11**, **14**, and **19-22** odor profiles similar to the corresponding 3α -alcohols were found¹²⁾, though the sandalwood-like muscone-type odor was less in evidence when compared to the sweaty-urine component. Higher oxidation states in these compounds appear to lead to lower odor intensity and also an increase in anosmia. In the epoxy-ketone **11** tonality and intensity are reminiscent of ketone **1**, whereas the diastereomeric epoxy-ketone **12** has only a very weak odor and compound **13** none at all.

Increase in anosmia and decrease in odor intensity were also noticeable in steroids when the 3-oxo-group had been transposed to another position. Among 1-oxo-steroids, compound **30** had the strongest urine-sweaty-type odor; compound **26** was found much weaker in this respect while the α,β -unsaturated ketone **23** was practically odorless. The C(2)-ketones **31** and **34** were detected by less than 20% of the panel. A similar situation was found with 4-oxo-steroids **43**¹³⁾, and **45** as seen from the Table; very few subjects found these to have any odor, and none in the case of **46** and of the *o*-unsubstituted ketone **38**. The same observation was made with the *cis*-fused C(4)-ketone **41**. Surprisingly, the doubly unsaturated ketones **35** and **42** were highly odoriferous and most panel members noticed a predominant urine-sweaty component. Among alcohols listed in Scheme 2 only 10% of the panel found any odor with compounds **25**, **32**, **36**, **37** and **39**; and none found any with compounds **24**, **27**, **28**, **33**, **40**, **47** and **48**. 5α -Androst-2-en-17-one (**49**), previously described [3] as having a distinct urine odor, was found only weakly so by a small number of observers. This was also the case with the saturated analog **50** which by some members of the panel was found to be muscone- and sandalwood-like.

C/D-*cis*-compounds **51** and **52** were weakly active, and **52** was more sandalwood/muscone- than urine-like; compound **53** was practically odorless.

The estrane derivatives **54-61** listed in Scheme 4 showed sensory properties similar to those of corresponding androstane derivatives **1-3**, **14**, **31-33** and **34**, a similarity extending to the lack of odor of equatorial alcohols **57** and **60**. The estrane derivatives, however, caused less anosmic defects-and smelt stronger. As observed previously with estra-1,3,5-trien-3-ol and estra-1,3,5,16-tetraen-3-ol [4], aromaticity of ring A in this series leads to complete lack of odor.

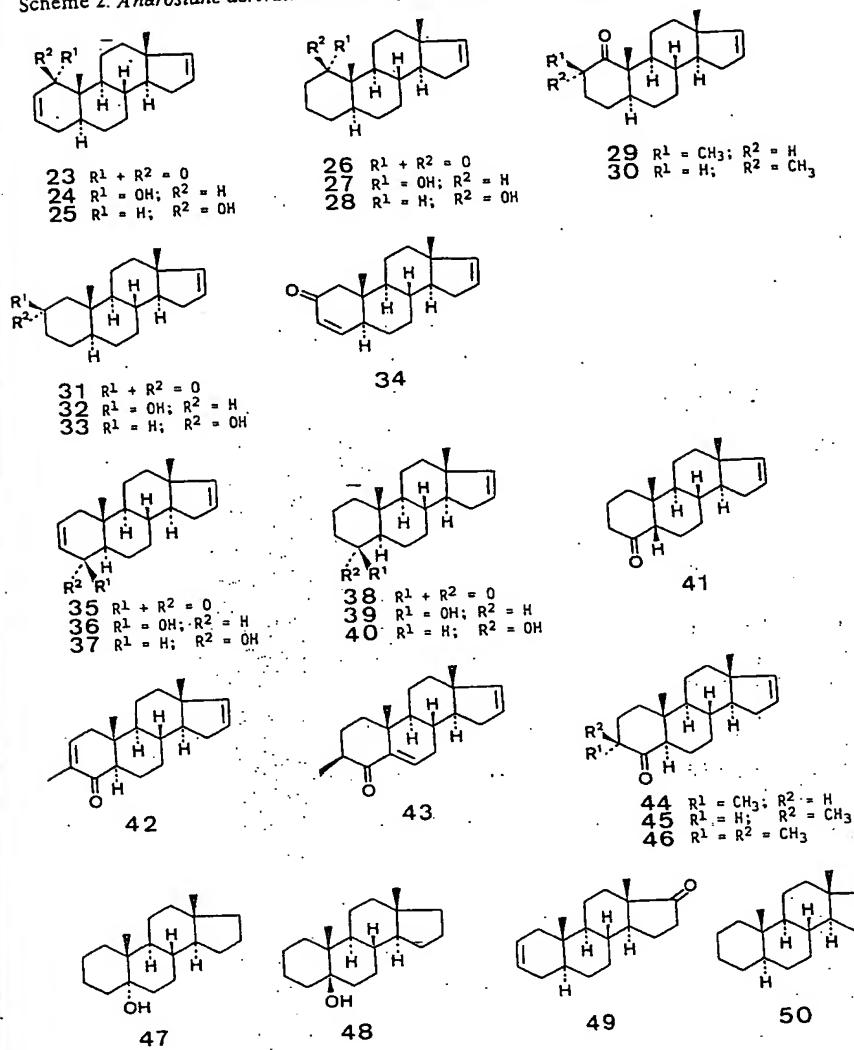
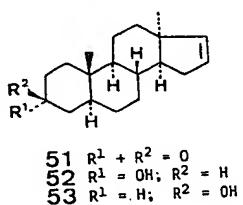
Judging from our results with optically active odorants in the decalin series which behave in agreement with our 'triaxial rule of odor sensation' [36] one would expect strong differentiation in odor properties between enantiomers in the steroid series. This expectation was indeed confirmed. Ketone **14** was found to have a strong urine odor with an extraordinarily low (1 ppb) threshold value [33], but in the same panel nobody was able to detect any odor from *ent*-androsta-4,16-dien-

¹¹⁾ Ketone **6** showed only 20% of the aphrodisiac activity in hogs when compared to that of the unsaturated ketone **1** [16].

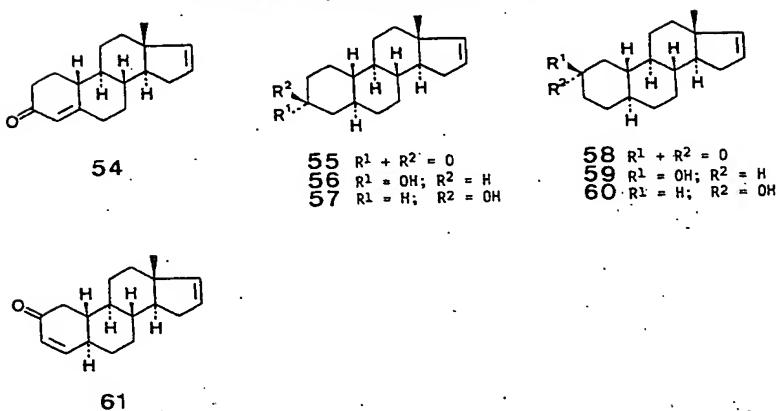
¹²⁾ The Table shows that for ketone **1** 34% of the panel were parosmic. With another group comprising 35 persons only 20% (7 in number) showed parosmic defects for ketone **1**, and five of these were parosmic with regard to civetone.

¹³⁾ The corresponding 3α -methyl-derivative could not be prepared.

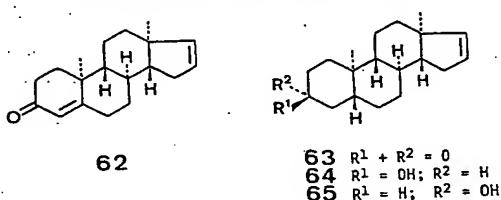
Scheme 2. Androstane derivatives with O-functions at C(1), C(2), C(4), C(5) and C(17)

Scheme 3. 5 α ,13 α -Androst-16-ene derivatives 51-53

Scheme 4. Oxygenated estrane derivatives



Scheme 5. ent-Androstane derivatives



3-one (62) [36]. Similar results were obtained with ring-A-saturated steroids of the 'unnatural' series 63-65. The equatorial alcohol 65 and the ketone 63 were odorless and only the axial alcohol 64 has an exceedingly weak musk odor¹⁴⁾ whose lower threshold value was at least six orders of magnitude higher¹⁵⁾ than that of its enantiomer 2.

Conclusions concerning receptor activity of steroids and the interaction of geometrical and chemical factors will be discussed after further work¹⁶⁾.

Syntheses. - Several steroids described in this work are known compounds and have been prepared by literature procedures. For such compounds, only references are given in the *Experimental Part*. In cases, where substantial improvements over known methods were achieved, the procedure is described in detail. A few comments on the synthesis of certain compounds are necessary.

The C₁₆-unsaturated steroids of this work are derived from 17-hydroxy- and 17-oxo-steroids. Although several methods are known for the apparently trivial

¹⁴⁾ Here the urine note was entirely absent.

¹⁵⁾ 25% of the panel were able to discern the odor of a 1% solution, and only 10% a 0.1% solution.

¹⁶⁾ See, e.g., [37].

Table. Odor sensitivity of human subjects to steroids^{a)}

Compound	No. of participants			'Steroid'-scent perception		No or non-typical ^{b)} odor perception	
	total	♀	♂	♀ (%)	♂ (%)	♀	♂
76	17	59		11 (65)	28 (47)	6 (5)	31 (21)
89	23	66		21 (91)	50 (76)	2 (1)	16 (8) ^{c)}
36	12	24		6 (50)	18 (73)	6 (4)	5 (2) ^{c)}
31	9	22		1 (11)	4 (18)	8 (2)	18 (6)
36	12	24		3 (25)	6 (25)	9 (3)	18 (4)
36	12	24		3 (25)	6 (25)	9 (6)	18 (3)
76	17	59		13 (76)	48 (81)	4 (3)	11 (5)
76	17	59		11 (65)	36 (61)	6 (6)	23 (13)
34	10	24		1 (10)	4 (16)	9 (-)	20 (-)
31	10	21		6 (60)	13 (62)	4 (1)	8 (1)
31	10	21		2 (20)	3 (14)	8 (-)	18 (-)
36	12	24		6 (50)	13 (54)	6 (4)	11 (4) ^{c)}
89	23	66		20 (88)	40 (60)	3 (1)	26 (17) ^{c)}
36	12	24		7 (58)	22 (92)	5 (4)	2 (2)
36	12	24		4 (33)	8 (33)	8 (4)	16 (2)
36	12	24		6 (50)	14 (58)	6 (5)	10 (8)
17	36	12	24	5 (42)	8 (33)	7 (5)	16 (9)
18	36	12	24	5 (42)	14 (58)	7 (6)	10 (8)
19	36	12	24	6 (50)	12 (50)	6 (6)	12 (6)
20	36	12	24	4 (33)	10 (48)	5 (3)	11 (3)
21	31	10	21	1 (9)	1 (5)	6 (3)	11 (1)
22	31	10	21	- (0)	3 (14)	10 (3)	18 (1) ^{c)}
23	35	12	23	2 (17)	5 (22)	10 (1)	20 (3) ^{c)}
23	32	11	21	3 (27)	10 (48)	9 (-)	18 (-)
25	30	9	21	4 (17)	14 (21)	7 (2)	11 (1)
26	32	11	21	5 (22)	4 (6)	8 (4)	11 (6)
30	32	11	21	6 (55)	16 (70)	19 (3)	52 (23)
31	89	23	66	1 (11)	2 (10)	18 (12)	62 (24)
32	89	23	66	2 (12)	3 (13)	5 (4)	7 (4)
35	34	11	23	5 (55)	18 (75)	7 (-)	19 (1)
36	29	8	21	1 (11)	2 (10)	7 (1)	19 (-)
37	29	8	21	2 (25)	2 (10)	6 (2)	20 (-)
39	29	9	24	5 (55)	18 (75)	4 (1)	6 (2)
42	29	9	20	1 (11)	2 (10)	8 (2)	18 (2)
43	29	9	24	1 (11)	3 (13)	8 (2)	21 (5)
45	33	9	24	2 (12)	13 (22)	15 (10)	46 (21)
49	76	17	59	4 (24)	12 (20)	13 (9)	47 (23)
50	76	17	59	4 (30)	9 (39)	8 (3)	14 (4)
51	35	12	23	3 (25)	10 (40)	9 (8)	15 (4)
52	37	12	25	20 (87)	42 (64)	3 (-)	24 (15)
54	89	23	66	23 (100)	54 (82)	- (-)	12 (8)
55	89	23	66	18 (78)	49 (74)	5 (3)	17 (12)
56	89	23	66	11 (48)	17 (26)	12 (10)	49 (23)
58	89	23	66	7 (30)	11 (17)	16 (12)	55 (24)
59	89	23	66	2 (25)	5 (24)	6 (-)	16 (-)
64	29	8	21				

^{a)} The steroid derivatives listed in the Table were chemically pure. Their source and physicochemical data are reported in the Experimental Part; and they were submitted to the panel members as 1% solutions in EtOH on smelling strips. The composition of the panel and the method of testing have already been described [29]. Unlike in the earlier work, we have not made any classification about odor strength, but comment on the various sensory properties in the text. The participants were

a) The panel members were asked to describe the odors with a selection of key words, like 'sweaty, musky, urine-like, woody, and ambergris'. They were free to write down any other impressions they had. Compounds, which were not described by any of the panel members, are not listed in the Table (see footnote 4).

b) The figures in parentheses refer to the number of participants with a parosmic defect. The 'wrong' answer of these panel members was, in order of frequency, as follows: undefined, fruity, flowery, sweet (mostly vanilla), fresh, hay-like, spicy-peppery, coffee, sulfury, burnt, minty, acid, fatty, incense, tobacco, aniseed, and earthy. Most of the parosmics had trouble with verbal descriptions; this was demonstrated by the varying replies they gave to the same test carried out at different times.

c) See footnote 8.

conversion of testosterone (III)¹⁷) into androsta-4,16-dien-3-one (14), none of them gives good yields¹⁸). We found the thermolysis (460°) of the methyl carbonate of testosterone (IV) to give the elimination product 14 in 90% yield. The same method gave excellent results also for other steroids with a methyl-carbonate function at C(17), e.g. II → 1, VI → 20.

The α, β -unsaturated ketone 34 was synthesized from 5 α -androsta-1,16-dien-3-one (20) in analogy to a published method [41]. This method gave a low yield (<10%) for the transformation of enone 14 into enone 35, a transformation which was accomplished in 31% overall yield using the method of Hagiwara *et al.* [42] (see *Exper. Part*). Several attempts to prepare the 3 α -methyl-derivative 44 from 45 by kinetic protonation of the corresponding enolate failed, but direct irradiation of 45 in ether led to a complex mixture, from which 44 could be isolated in 21% yield.

ent-Testosterone (XXIX) was synthesized in 15 steps using methods described for the total synthesis of testosterone [43-45]. Special care was taken to ensure the enantiomeric purity of the crucial intermediates XXVI [43] and XXVII [44] by repeated fractional recrystallization until the m.p. and $[\alpha]_D$ -value were constant.

We wish to thank Miss G. Lingesleben for valuable assistance in preparing the manuscript and for drawing the formulas.

Experimental Part

(with the valuable collaboration of A. Chollet-Damerius, B. Frei and R. Pay)

General remarks. Melting points (m.p.) were determined in open capillary tubes in an oil bath and are not corrected; for a few (polymorphic) compounds, a second m.p. preceded by an arrow means that the melt solidified upon further heating and melted again at the second m.p. Specific rotations ($[\alpha]_D$) were measured in CHCl_3 at 20° with a Perkin-Elmer 141 polarimeter, unless otherwise stated. Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on F 254 TLC plates (Merck) and preparative column chromatography on silicagel (Merck) (0.063-0.2 mm). Gas chromatography (GC) was carried out on a Carlo Erba Fractovap 4200 instrument, using one of the three following glass columns (ID = 3 mm): a) l = 1 m, 15% SE 30 on Chromosorb W, 60-90 mesh; b) l = 1.1 m, 10% SOMB on Chromosorb W, 60-80 mesh; c) l = 1.6 m, 3% SILAR 5CP on Chromosorb Q (100-120 mesh). Recording of spectra was carried out on the following apparatus: IR.: Perkin-Elmer 297 and 720 spectrometer; characteristic band positions are given in cm^{-1} ; abbreviations: s = strong, m = medium, w = weak,

¹⁷) Roman numerals are used throughout this work for starting materials and intermediates not submitted to sensory evaluation.

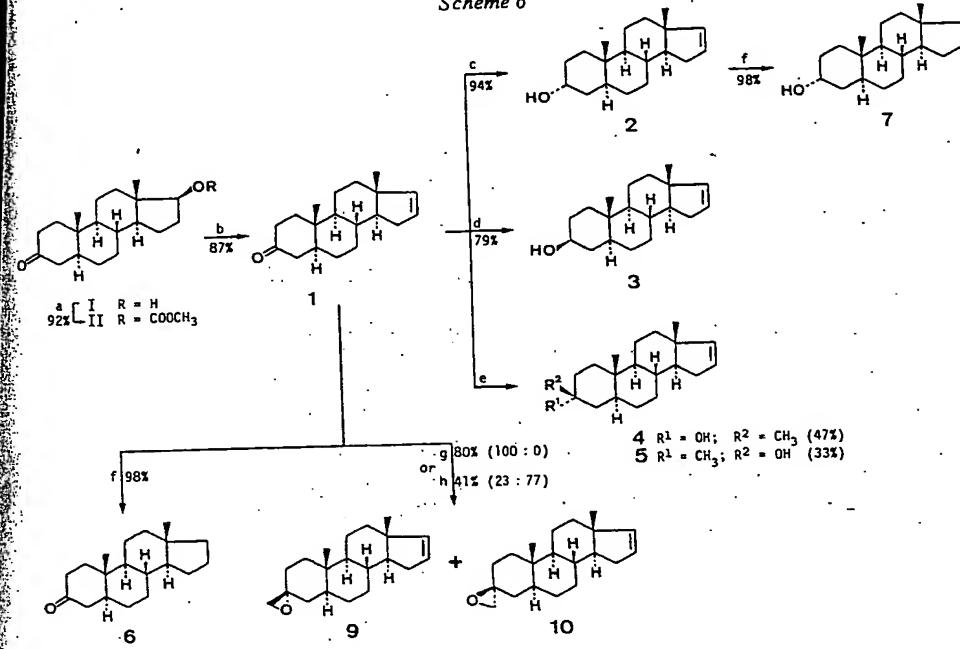
¹⁸) Androsta-4,16-dien-3-one (14) was obtained in unstated yield by thermolysis of testosterone benzoate [3], in 40% yield by pyrolysis of testosterone acetate [38], in 57% yield by treatment of testosterone *p*-toluenesulfonate with tetrabutylammonium acetate in boiling *N*-methylpyrrolidinone [39], by treatment of testosterone with a haloimide and sulfur dioxide [40], and in 13% yield by elimination of testosterone methanesulfonate with lithium chloride in DMF [28].

shoulder. - $^1\text{H-NMR}$: *Bruker WH* 360 (360 MHz), *Bruker HX* 90 (90 MHz) and *Varian EM* 360 (360 MHz); measurements were run in CDCl_3 with tetramethylsilane as internal standard ($\delta = 0.00$ ppm); abbreviations: *s* = singlet, *d* = doublet, *t* = triplet, *qa* = quadruplet, *qi* = quintuplet, *m* = multiplet, *b* = broad, *J* = spin-spin coupling constant in Hz, $w_{1/2}$ = half-width in Hz. - *MS*: *Atlas CH 4* or *Varian MAT 112*, using electrons of ca. 70 eV energy¹⁹.

Abbreviations: *aq.* = aqueous, *RT*. = room temperature, *PE* = petroleum ether (b.p. 50–70°), *NMF* = *N,N*-dimethylformamide, *DMSO* = dimethyl sulfoxide, *THF* = tetrahydrofuran.

Preparation of compounds 1–10.

Scheme 6



5a-Androstan-16-en-3-one (1). A solution of the methyl carbonate II²⁰) (9.6 g, 27.6 mmol) in toluene (200 ml) was pyrolyzed in a *Pyrex* glass column ($l = 10$ m, $\varnothing = 9$ mm) at 480° (N_2 stream ca. 11 ml/min) at a rate of ca. 1 g/h. The crude product (collected in two liquid N_2 -cooled traps) was washed with sat. aq. NaHCO_3 - and NaCl -solution, dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated. The residue (7.24 g, 97%) was recrystallized from *PE* at 0° to give 6.42 g (87%) of 1. An analytical sample was recrystallized from acetonitrile at RT. M.p. 142–144°, $[\alpha]_D = +35.6^\circ$ ($c = 1.15$) ([2]: m.p. 140–141°, $[\alpha]_D = +38^\circ$ ($c = 2.08$)).

¹⁹) The mass spectra of all compounds were in agreement with the structures (confirming their molecular weight) and may be obtained on request from the authors.

²⁰) *17β-Methoxycarbonyloxy-5a-androstan-3-one* (II) was prepared from *17β-hydroxy-5a-androstan-3-one* (I, *Fluka*) and methyl chloroformate in pyridine in 92% yield. M.p. 84°, $[\alpha]_D = +25.6^\circ$ ($c = 1.25$). – IR. (CDCl_3): 1745s, 1710s, 1450s, 1280s. – $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (60 MHz): 0.83 (*s*, 3 H); 1.02 (*s*, 3 H); 3.78 (*s*, 3 H); 4.53 (*br. t*, $J \approx 8$, 1 H).

IR. (CDCl_3): 1710s, 1595w. - $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (360 MHz): 0.79 (s, 3 H); 1.05 (s, 3 H); 5.70 (m, 1 H); 5.84 (m, 1 H).

5a-Androst-16-en-3a-ol (2). To a 1 M solution of lithium tris(1,2-dimethylpropyl)hydridoborate (Aldrich, 2.5 ml, 2.5 mmol) at -55° , under N_2 , was added a solution of ketone 1 (500 mg, 1.84 mmol) in THF (7 ml) and the mixture was allowed to warm up to RT. After 3 h, the mixture was cooled to -55° and hydrolyzed by addition of water (1 ml), followed by EtOH (3 ml). The boranes were oxidized by adding to the mixture at -55° 10% aq. NaOH-solution (5 ml), followed by 30% aq. H_2O_2 -solution (3 ml), and stirring for 3 h at RT. Cyclohexane (100 ml) was added and the org. phase washed successively with water, sat. aq. NaHSO_3 -solution and sat. aq. NaCl-solution; after drying (Na_2SO_4) and evaporation of the solvent, the residue was chromatographed on silica gel (60 g) with toluene/ethyl acetate 2:1. The axial alcohol 2 was eluted first (443 mg, 89%) and the second fraction contained the equatorial alcohol 3 (24 mg, 4.8%). An analytical sample of 2 was recrystallized from PE at 0° . M.p. 142-144°, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +15^\circ$ ($c=1.33$) ([2]; m.p. 143.5-144°, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +13.9^\circ$ ($c=0.94$)). - IR. (CDCl_3): 3625m, 3450w, 1590w. - $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (360 MHz): 0.77 (s, 3 H); 0.82 (s, 3 H); 4.03 (m, $w_{1/2} \approx 8$, 1 H); 5.70 (m, 1 H); 5.83 (m, 1 H).

5a-Androst-16-en-3\beta-ol (3). Ketone 1 (500 mg, 1.84 mmol) was reduced with sodium borohydride (75 mg, 2 mmol) in THF/MeOH 5:1 (18 ml) at RT. (2 h). The crude product was chromatographed on silica gel (60 g) using toluene/ethyl acetate 2:1. After traces of the axial alcohol 2 (9 mg, 2%), the pure equatorial alcohol 3 (388 mg, 77%) was eluted. An analytical sample was recrystallized from MeOH/water. M.p. 124-125°, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +14.2^\circ$ ($c=1.12$) ([2]; m.p. 125-127°, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +11.2^\circ$ ($c=0.76$)). - IR. (CDCl_3): 3620m, 3430w, 1590w. - $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (360 MHz): 0.77 (s, 3 H); 0.85 (s, 3 H); 3.60 ($t \times t$, $J=11$ and 5, 1 H); 5.70 (m, 1 H); 5.84 (m, 1 H).

3\beta-Methyl-5a-androst-16-en-3a-ol (4) and *3\alpha-methyl-5a-androst-16-en-3\beta-ol* (5). The mixture of alcohols 4 and 5, obtained by treating ketone 1 (545 mg, 2.0 mmol) with an excess of methylmagnesium iodide in ether, was chromatographed on silica gel (50 g) with ether/cyclohexane 2:1. The axial alcohol 4 was eluted first (274 mg, 47%) and was recrystallized from MeOH at -10° . M.p. 74-75°, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +16.5^\circ$ ($c=1.21$). - IR. (CDCl_3): 3620w, 3470w, 1595w. - $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (360 MHz): 0.76 (s, 3 H); 0.79 (s, 3 H); 1.20 (s, 3 H); 5.69 (m, 1 H); 5.83 (m, 1 H).

The equatorial alcohol 5 was eluted in the second fraction (190 mg, 33%) and crystallized in long needles from PE. M.p. 134-136°, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +20.5^\circ$ ($c=1.17$). - IR. (CDCl_3): 3620w, 3460w, 1595w. - $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (360 MHz): 0.76 (s, 3 H); 0.85 (s, 3 H); 1.25 (s, 3 H); 5.70 (m, 1 H); 5.84 (m, 1 H).

5a-Androstan-3-one (6) [3]. M.p. 97-98°, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +23.5^\circ$ ($c=1.3$) ([3]; m.p. 104.5-105.5° (corr.), $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +25.4^\circ$ ($c=0.71$)). - IR. (KBr): 1710. - $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (90 MHz): 0.73 (s, 3 H); 1.02 (s, 3 H); 1.9-2.5 (m, 4 H).

5a-Androstan-3a-ol (7) [2]. M.p. 139-140°, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +2.6^\circ$ ($c=1.5$) ([2]; m.p. 145-146° (corr.), $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +2^\circ$ ($c=1.28$)). - IR. (KBr): 3300 br. - $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (90 MHz): 0.70 (s, 3 H); 0.79 (s, 3 H); 4.05 (m, $w_{1/2} \approx 8$, 1 H).

(3R)-*Spiro[5a-androst-16-en-3,2'-oxirane]* (9). To sodium hydride (400 mg, 16.7 mmol) in DMF (20 ml) was added in small portions trimethylsulfoxonium iodide (2.33 g, 10.6 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at RT. After 1 h, ketone 1 (544 mg, 2 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred for 2 h at RT., then poured into ice-water. The precipitate was removed by filtration, washed with water and dried in vacuum, yielding 459 mg (80%) of pure 9 (by $^1\text{H-NMR}$).

The pure epoxide 9 was obtained after recrystallization from pentane (at -78°) followed by recrystallization from acetone/water (at RT.) and two recrystallizations from EtOH (at RT.). M.p. 84-85°, $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +3.8^\circ$ ($c=1.05$). - IR. (CDCl_3): 1595w. - $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (360 MHz): 0.77 (s, 3 H); 0.88 (s, 3 H); 2.62 (AB-system, $J_{AB} = 5$, 2 H); 5.71 (m, 1 H); 5.85 (m, 1 H).

When epoxid 9 (5 mg, 0.017 mmol) was treated with LiAlH_4 (5 mg) in ether (2 ml), an alcohol was obtained which was identical (by TLC and G.C.) with an authentic sample of 4.

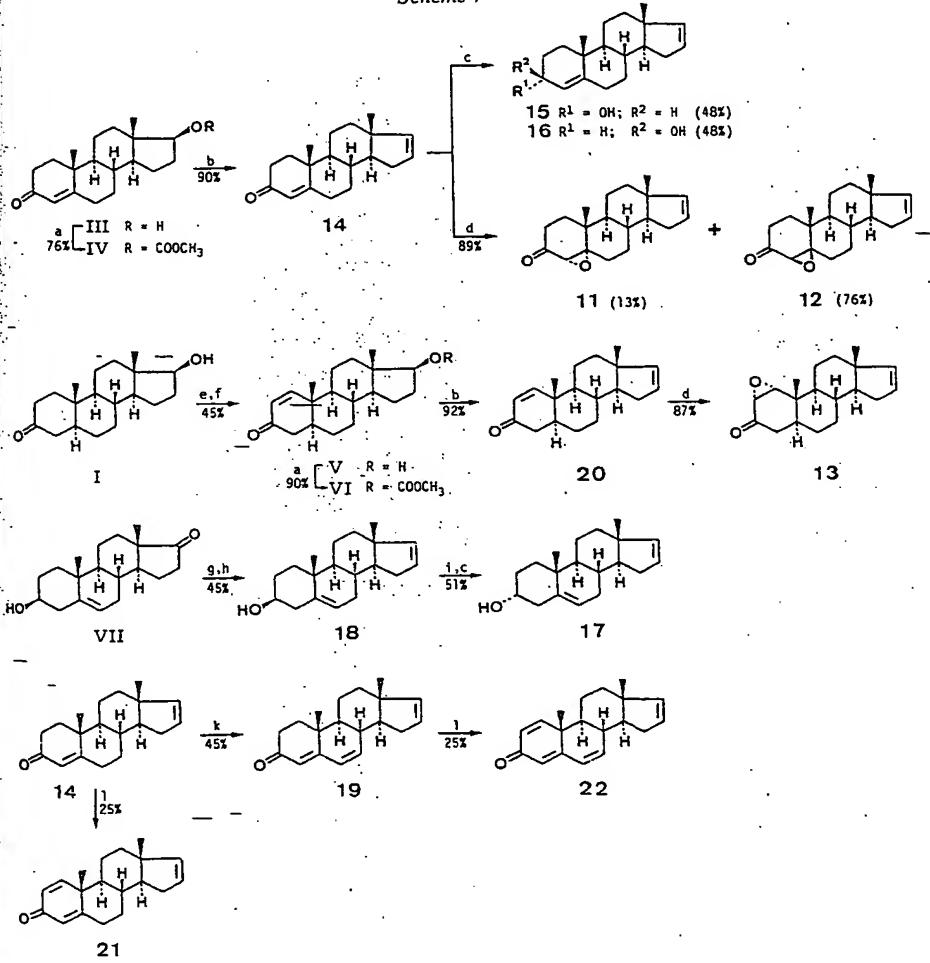
(3S)-*Spiro[5a-androst-16-en-3,2'-oxirane]* (10). A 1.33M solution of BuLi in THF (1.74 ml, 2.38 mmol) was added dropwise to a stirred suspension of trimethylsulfonium iodide (529 mg, 2.59 mmol) in dry THF (25 ml) at 0° under N_2 and the mixture was stirred for 5 min. Ketone 1 (544 mg, 2 mmol) was added and the suspension was maintained at 0° for 30 min, warmed to 20° for 1 h and stirred for 2 h at RT. The mixture was poured into ice-water, extracted with ether, washed with sat. aq. NaCl-solution, dried (Na_2SO_4), and evaporated in vacuum to give a mixture of 9, 10 and starting material (500 mg).

Chromatography on 100 g silica gel (cyclohexane/ether 4:1) afforded a first fraction (235 mg, 41%) containing 9 and 10 (ratio 23:77 by $^1\text{H-NMR}$). Recrystallization from pentane (at -75°) and twice EtOH (at RT.) gave pure 10 (40 mg). (The second chromatographic fraction contained the ketone 1 (210 mg, 38%). M.p. 142–143°, $[\alpha]_D = +5.3^\circ$ ($c=0.94$). – IR. (CDCl_3): 1595w. – NMR. (360 MHz): 0.77 (s, 3 H); 0.91 (s, 3 H); 2.57 (AB -system, $J_{AB} = 5$, 2 H); 5.69 (m, 1 H); 6.10 (m, 1 H).

A small sample of 10 was reduced with LiAlH_4 in ether to give the alcohol 5 (identical with an authentic sample by TLC and GC).

Preparation of compounds 11–22.

Scheme 7



Reagents: a) ClCOOCH_3 , pyridine, glyme/0°/24 h; b) 460° , glass column; c) $\text{LiB}(\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2)_3\text{H}$, THF/–55°; d) H_2O_2 , KOH, MeOH/0°/24 h; e) $(\text{pyrrolidone})_3\text{HBr}_3$, glyme/0°; f) LiBr , Li_2CO_3 , DMF/125°/2½ h; g) $\text{NH}_2\text{-NHTs}$, toluene/reflux; h) MeLi , THF; i) Jones reagent; k) chloranil, $t\text{-BuOH}$, AcOH /reflux/3 h; l) 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyanobenzoquinone, toluene/80°/15 h.

*4 α ,5 α -Epoxyandrost-16-en-3-one (11) and 4 β ,5 β -epoxyandrost-16-en-3-one (12)*²¹. To a suspension of androsta-4,16-dien-3-one (14) (2.7 g, 10 mmol) in MeOH (100 ml) at -40° was added successively 30% aq. H₂O₂-solution (16 ml) and 10% aq. NaOH-solution (6 ml). The mixture was stirred for 24 h at 0° and extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The crude product (2.8 g, oil) was a mixture of 11 and 12 (1:6) and was recrystallized from PE (30/50) at 0° to give 1.87 g of crystals, m.p. 108-115°, 11/12 (1:9). The mother liquors (830 mg) were chromatographed on silica gel (90 g) with ether/cyclohexane-1:2. The first fraction (164 mg of 12) was purified by several recrystallizations from PE at 0°, and the second fraction (155 mg of 11) was recrystallized from acetonitrile at -30°.

Data of 11. M.p. 86-87°, [α]_D = -67.4° (c = 0.95). - IR. (CDCl₃): 1710s, 1595w. - ¹H-NMR. (360 MHz): 0.80 (s, 3 H); 1.09 (s, 3 H); 3.05 (s, 1 H); 5.72 (m, 1 H); 5.86 (m, 1 H).

Data of 12. M.p. 114-115° ([28]: 117-118° (from MeOH)), [α]_D = +143.5° (c = 1.22). - IR. (CDCl₃): 1710s, 1590w. - ¹H-NMR. (360 MHz): 0.79 (s, 3 H); 1.19 (s, 3 H); 2.99 (s, 1 H); 5.71 (m, 1 H); 5.85 (m, 1 H).

1 α ,2 α -Epoxy-5 α -androstan-16-en-3-one (13). 5 α -Androsta-1,16-dien-3-one (20) was epoxidized with alkaline H₂O₂ following the standard procedure (cf. [46]). The epoxy-ketone 13 was obtained in 87% yield. An analytical sample was recrystallized from PE (30-50°) at 0°. M.p. 174.5-176°, [α]_D = +127.5° (c = 1.31). - IR. (CDCl₃): 1710s, 1590w. - ¹H-NMR. (360 MHz): 0.80 (s, 3 H); 0.93 (s, 3 H); 3.23 (d, J = 4, 1 H); 3.53 (d, J = 4, 1 H); 5.71 (m, 1 H); 5.86 (m, 1 H).

Androsta-4,16-dien-3-one (14). A solution of the methyl carbonate IV²² in toluene was pyrolyzed as described for 1. Recrystallization of the crude product from acetone at RT. gave pure ketone 14 in 90% yield. M.p. 127-129.5°, [α]_D = +118.9° (c = 1.32) ([3]: m.p. 131.5-133.5° (hexane), [α]_D¹⁶ = +123 ± 3.5° (c = 1.03)). - IR. (CDCl₃): 3050w, 1660s, 1615m. - ¹H-NMR. (360 MHz): 0.82 (s, 3 H); 1.22 (s, 3 H); 5.70 (m, 1 H); 5.73 (s, 1 H); 5.84 (m, 1 H).

Androsta-4,16-dien-3 α -ol (15) and -3 β -ol (16). Androsta-4,16-dien-3-one (14) was reduced at -55° with lithium tris(1,2-dimethylpropyl)hydridoborate in THF as described for the preparation of 2. Chromatography on silica gel with CH₂Cl₂/ethyl acetate 9:1 gave pure axial alcohol 15 (48% yield) and pure equatorial alcohol 16 (48% yield). Analytical samples were further purified by recrystallization (from PE at -30° for 15, from cyclohexane at RT. for 16).

Data of 15. M.p. 77-79°, [α]_D = +120.6° (c = 1.26). - IR. (CDCl₃): 3620m, 3440m br., 1660m, 1595w. - ¹H-NMR. (360 MHz): 0.79 (s, 3 H); 1.02 (s, 3 H); 4.07 (m, w_{1/2} ≈ 10, 1 H); 5.48 (d × d, J = 5 and 2, 1 H); 5.71 (m, 1 H); 5.85 (m, 1 H).

Data of 16. M.p. 116-119°, [α]_D = +53.9° (c = 1.28) ([47]: m.p. 116-118°, [α]_D = +59.3° (c = 0.4)). - IR. (CDCl₃): 3610m, 3420m br., 3050m, 1660m, 1590w. - ¹H-NMR. (360 MHz): 0.78 (s, 3 H); 1.08 (s, 3 H); 4.15 (m, w_{1/2} ≈ 20, 1 H); 5.30 (m, w_{1/2} ≈ 5, 1 H); 5.71 (m, 1 H); 5.85 (m, 1 H).

Androsta-5,16-dien-3 α -ol (17). To a solution of alcohol 18 (545 mg, 2.0 mmol) in acetone (100 ml) at 0° under N₂ was added rapidly Jones reagent (1.5 ml, ca. 4 mmol). After 5 min, the mixture was poured into a dilute phosphate buffer (pH 7.2, 1200 ml) and extracted with ether. The extracts were washed with sat. aq. NaCl-solution, dried (Na₂SO₄) and evaporated to give mainly androsta-5,16-dien-3-one as an oil (567 mg). The crude product was dissolved in THF (7 ml) and reduced with lithium tris(1,2-dimethylpropyl)hydridoborate at -55° as described for the preparation of 2. The crude product (530 mg) was chromatographed on silica gel (100 g) with CH₂Cl₂/ethyl acetate 4:1 to give 280 mg (51%) of pure α -alcohol 17 (eluted first) and 13 mg of starting alcohol 18. A small sample of 17 was recrystallized from acetone/water at RT. M.p. 138°, [α]_D = -77.5° (c = 1.2). - IR. (CDCl₃): 3580m, 3430m, 1665w, 1590w. - ¹H-NMR. (360 MHz): 0.80 (s, 3 H); 1.06 (s, 3 H); 4.02 (m, w_{1/2} ≈ 8, 1 H); 5.44 (m, 1 H); 5.72 (m, 1 H); 5.86 (m, 1 H).

Androsta-5,16-dien-3 β -ol (18). This compound was prepared in 73% yield by a known procedure [28] from commercial (Fluka) 3 β -hydroxyandrost-5-en-17-one (VII). M.p. 137°, [α]_D = -71.9° (c = 1.5) ([48]: m.p. 140-141°, [α]_D = -68°). - IR. (CDCl₃): 3600m, 3420m br., 1670w, 1590w. - ¹H-NMR. (360 MHz): 0.80 (s, 3 H); 1.05 (s, 3 H); 3.53 (m, w_{1/2} ≈ 22, 1 H); 5.38 (m, 1 H); 5.72 (m, 1 H); 5.86 (m, 1 H).

²¹) The preparation of epoxy-ketone (12) by the same method has been described in [28] but the 4 α ,5 α -configuration was erroneously assigned to the major product.

²²) 17 β -Methoxycarbonyloxy-androst-4-en-3-one (IV) was prepared from testosterone (III, Fluka) with methyl chloroformate/pyridine in 76% yield (after recrystallization from MeOH). M.p. 140-141°, [α]_D = +95.4° (c = 1.10). - IR. (CDCl₃): 1740s, 1665s, 1450s, 1280s. - ¹H-NMR. (60 MHz): 0.87 (s, 3 H); 1.20 (s, 3 H); 3.77 (s, 3 H); 4.53 (br. t, J = 8, 1 H); 5.75 (s, 1 H).

Androsta-4,6,16-trien-3-one (19). Prepared in 45% yield according to [28]. M.p. 124–126° (from acetone), $[\alpha]_D = +80^\circ$ ($c = 1.25$) ([28]; m.p. 122.5–124° (from heptane)). – IR. (CDCl_3): 3040m, 1650s, 1620s, 1590s. – $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (360 MHz): 0.85 (s, 3 H); 1.14 (s, 3 H); 5.60 (s, 1 H); 5.76 (m, 1 H); 5.91 (m, 1 H); 6.14 ($d \times d$, $J = 10$ and 2, 1 H); 6.20 ($d \times d$, $J = 10$ and 2.5, 1 H).

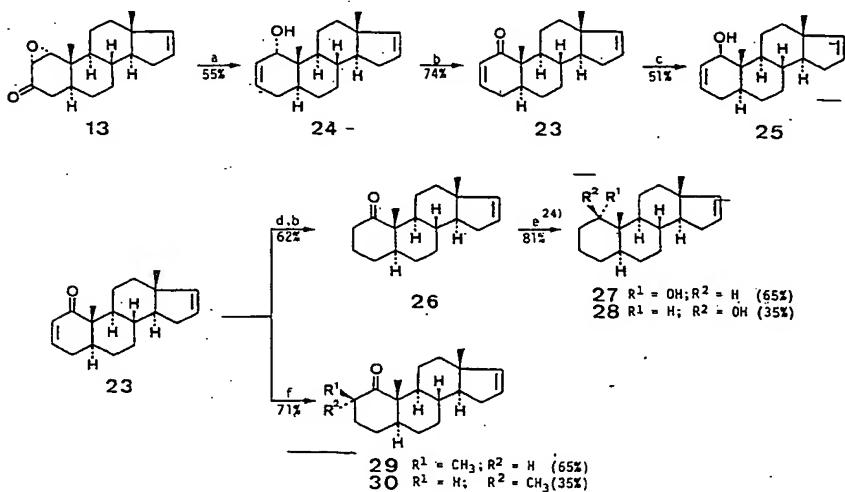
5a-Androsta-1,16-dien-3-one (20). 17β -Hydroxy- $5a$ -androst-1-en-3-one (V) [49] was converted via the methyl carbonate VI²³⁾ into the ketone 20 in over 80% yield. An analytical sample of 20 was recrystallized from PE at 0°. M.p. 96–97°, $[\alpha]_D = +46.5^\circ$ ($c = 1.31$). – IR. (CDCl_3): 1675s. – $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (360 MHz): 0.80 (s, 3 H); 1.05 (s, 3 H); 5.71 (m, 1 H); 5.85 (m, 1 H); 5.86 (d , $J = 10$, 1 H); 7.16 (d , $J = 10$, 1 H).

Androsta-1,4,16-trien-3-one (21) [28]. To a solution of ketone 14 (540 mg, 2 mmol) in dry toluene (20 ml) was added 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyanobenzoquinone (1.36 g, 6 mmol) and the mixture was heated overnight at 80° under N_2 . The mixture was diluted with ether, washed (diluted aq. NaOH and water), dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated. Sublimation (110°/0.5 Torr) of the residue gave 233 mg (43%) of 21. The product was recrystallized twice from PE. M.p. 121–122°, $[\alpha]_D = \pm 0^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{365} = -301.3^\circ$ ($c = 1.5$) ([28]; m.p. 123–125°). – IR. (CDCl_3): 1660s, 1625s, 1610s. – $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (360 MHz): 0.85 (s, 3 H); 1.27 (s, 3 H); 5.72 (m, 1 H); 5.86 (m, 1 H); 6.08 (t , $J = 1.5$, 1 H); 6.23 ($d \times d$, $J = 10$ and 2, 1 H); 7.06 (d , $J = 10$, 1 H).

Androsta-1,4,6,16-tetraen-3-one (22) [28]. Prepared by oxidation of trienone 19 with 2,3-dichloro-5,6-dicyanobenzoquinone under the conditions described for 21. Sublimation of the crude product at 120°/0.5 Torr gave 22 (25%) which was recrystallized from PE. M.p. 99.5–101°, $[\alpha]_D = +2.8^\circ$ ($c = 1.4$) ([28]; m.p. 100.5–102° (from MeOH)). – IR. (CDCl_3): 1655s, 1630m, 1608s. – $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (360 MHz): 0.87 (s, 3 H); 1.22 (s, 3 H); 5.75 (m, 1 H); 5.88 (m, 1 H); 6.00 (br. s, 1 H); 6.08 ($d \times d$, $J = 10$ and 2, 1 H); 6.25 (m, 2 H); 7.06 (d, $J = 10$, 1 H).

Preparation of compounds 23–30.

Scheme 8



Reagents: a) NH_2NH_2 , H_2O /reflux/8 h; b) Jones reagent; c) LiAlH_4 , ether/RT./1 h; d) $\text{Li}(\text{sec}-\text{butyl})_3\text{BH}$, $\text{THF}/-78^\circ \rightarrow \text{RT.}$; e) Na , 1-propanol/reflux/1 h; f) $\text{Li}(\text{sec}-\text{butyl})_3\text{BH}$, $\text{THF}/-78^\circ$, then $\text{CH}_3\text{I} \rightarrow \text{RT.}$

²³⁾ *17\beta*-Methoxycarbonyloxy- $5a$ -androst-1-en-3-one (VI). Prepared in 90% yield from hydroxy-ketone V [49] with methyl chloroformate in pyridine and recrystallized from ether. M.p. 189–192°, $[\alpha]_D = +42.5^\circ$ ($c = 1.48$). – IR. (CDCl_3): 1740s, 1670s, 1270s. – $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (60 MHz): 0.84 (s, 3 H); 1.00 (s, 3 H); 3.76 (s, 3 H); 4.53 (m, 1 H); 5.80 (d , $J = 10$, 1 H); 7.09 (d , $J = 10$, 1 H).

²⁴⁾ The reduction of 26 with LiAlH_4 in ether leads to a mixture (ratio 85:15) of the alcohols 27 and 28 (89% yield).

5a-Androst-2,16-dien-1-one (23). To a solution of the alcohol 24 (1.40 g, 5.13 mmol) in acetone (60 ml) at 0° was added dropwise standard Jones reagent and the mixture was stirred at 0° for 15 min. Workup (ether) gave an oil which was chromatographed on silica gel (100 g) with cyclohexane/ether 1:2. The product (1.03 g, 74%) was recrystallized from PE (-10°). M.p. 69.5°, $[\alpha]_D = +178^\circ$ ($c = 1.23$). - IR. (CDCl₃): 1670s, 1590w. - ¹H-NMR. (360 MHz): 0.79 (s, 3 H); 1.10 (s, 3 H); 5.69 (m, 1 H); 5.79 ($t \times d$, $J = 1.3$ and 10, 1 H); 5.87 (m, 1 H); 6.64 ($t \times d$, $J = 2.6$ and 10, 1 H).

5a-Androsta-2,16-dien-1 α -ol (24). A suspension of the epoxy-ketone 13 (2.13 g, 7.46 mmol) in 60% aq. hydrazine (70 ml) was heated under reflux for 8 h while N₂ was bubbled through the mixture²⁵⁾. After workup (ether), the crude product (oil) was chromatographed on silica gel (200 g) with cyclohexane/ether 1:2 to give 1.12 g (55%) of pure 24. A small sample was recrystallized from acetone/water (0°). M.p. 86-89°, $[\alpha]_D = +153.9^\circ$ ($c = 1.2$). - IR. (CDCl₃): 3610m, 3450w, 1650w, 1590w. - ¹H-NMR. (360 MHz): 0.76 (s, 3 H); 0.78 (s, 3 H); 3.70 (br. d, $J = 4$, 1 H); 5.70 (m, 1 H); 5.84 (m, 3 H).

5a-Androsta-2,16-dien-1 β -ol (25). The ketone 23 was reduced with LiAlH₄ in ether (1 h, RT.) to give a mixture of the alcohols 24 and 25 (ratio 39:61 by GC.) in 86% yield. The mixture was separated by chromatography on silica gel with PE/ethyl acetate 9:1. The equatorial alcohol 25 was eluted first and was recrystallized from MeOH. M.p. 87.5-90° (dec.), $[\alpha]_D = +32.6^\circ$ ($c = 0.98$). - IR. (CDCl₃): 3620m, 1670w, 1595w. - ¹H-NMR. (360 MHz, CDCl₃+D₂O): 0.77 (s, 3 H); 0.82 (s, 3 H); 3.98 (br. s, 1 H); 5.40 ($qa \times d$, $J \approx 2$ and 10, 1 H); 5.71 (m, 1 H); 5.74 (m, 1 H); 5.85 (m, 1 H).

5a-Androsta-16-en-1-one (26). To a stirred solution of ketone 23 (270 mg, 1 mmol) in THF (5 ml) at -78°, under N₂, was added lithium tri(sec-butyl)hydridoborate (*Fluka pract.*, 1 ml of a 1M solution in THF) and the mixture was allowed to warm to RT. After 1 h, the mixture was cooled to 0° and water (5 ml), 10% aq. NaOH-solution (7 ml), 35% aq. H₂O₂-solution (4.5 ml) were added in succession. After 30 min at RT, the product was extracted with cyclohexane, washed (water, aq. NaHSO₃-solution, sat. aq. NaCl-solution), dried (Na₂SO₄) and the solvent evaporated. The crude product (containing some alcohols) was oxidized with Jones reagent in acetone (0°) to give 263 mg of crude 26. Column chromatography on silica gel (30 g) with toluene/ethyl acetate 9:1 gave 169 mg (62%) of pure 26. M.p. 58.5-60° (from PE), $[\alpha]_D = +156.2^\circ$ ($c = 1.05$). - IR. (CDCl₃): 1705s, 1595w. - ¹H-NMR. (360 MHz): 0.76 (s, 3 H); 1.19 (s, 3 H); 2.72 (m, 1 H); 5.69 (m, 1 H); 5.87 (m, 1 H).

5a-Androsta-16-en-1 α -ol (27) and -1 β -ol (28)²⁴⁾. To a boiling solution of ketone 26 (217 mg, 0.79 mmol) in 1-propanol (100 ml), under N₂, was added with stirring sodium in small pieces (2 g, 87 mmol) during 45 min. The mixture was heated under reflux for 15 min. After workup (ether), the crude product was chromatographed on silica gel (20 g) with CH₂Cl₂/toluene 1:1 to give 175 mg (81%) of a mixture (ratio 65:35) of alcohols 27 and 28. They were separated by three successive column chromatographies on silica gel (50 g, deactivated with 10% water), using CH₂Cl₂/cyclohexane 2:1. The equatorial alcohol 28 was eluted first.

Data of 27. M.p. 109° (from PE), $[\alpha]_D = +32^\circ$ ($c = 1.03$). - IR. (CDCl₃): 3630m, 3450w br., 1595w. - ¹H-NMR. (360 MHz, CDCl₃+D₂O): 0.75 (s, 3 H); 0.82 (s, 3 H); 3.76 (t , $J = 2$, 1 H); 5.70 (m, 1 H); 5.82 (m, 1 H).

Data of 28. M.p. 105-106° (from MeOH/H₂O), $[\alpha]_D = 0^\circ$, $[\alpha]_{D}^{20} = -6.1^\circ$ ($c = 0.82$); $[\alpha]_{D}^{20} = -24.4^\circ$ ($c = 0.82$). - IR. (CDCl₃): 3620w, 1595w. - ¹H-NMR. (360 MHz, CDCl₃+D₂O): 0.76 (s, 3 H); 0.82 (s, 3 H); 3.39 ($d \times d$, $J = 11$ and 5, 1 H); 5.67 (m, 1 H); 5.82 (m, 1 H).

2 β -Methyl- (29) *and 2a-methyl-5a-androsta-16-en-1-one* (30). To a stirred solution of ketone 23 (239 mg, 0.88 mmol) in THF (5 ml) at -78°, under N₂, was added lithium tri(sec-butyl)hydridoborate (*Fluka pract.*, 0.9 ml of a 1M solution in THF). After 1 h, MeI (71.6 μ l, 1.15 mmol) was added and the mixture was allowed to warm to RT. (1 h). Workup (ether) gave an oily residue which was chromatographed on silica gel (40 g) with toluene/ethyl acetate 9:1 to give a mixture of 29 and 30 (180 mg, 71%, ratio 24:76 by GC. on a 12 m capillary column *OV-101*). The mixture was partly separated by repeated chromatography on silica gel (deactivated with 5% H₂O) using toluene/CH₂Cl₂ 4:1 → 1:1. 30 (eluted first) was obtained pure after two recrystallizations from MeOH, but 29 (ca. 90% pure) did not crystallize.

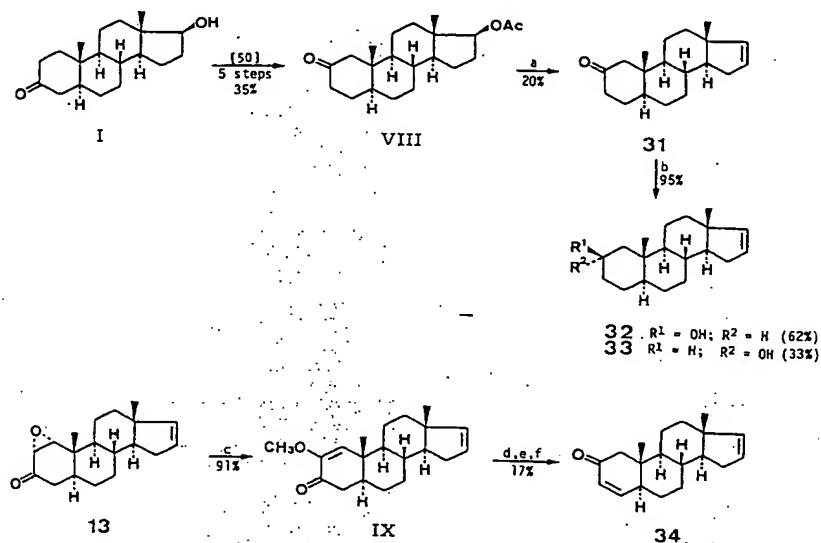
Data of 29. $[\alpha]_D = -105^\circ$ ($c = 0.6$). - IR. (CDCl₃): 1695s, 1595w. - ¹H-NMR. (360 MHz): 0.77 (s, 3 H); 0.96 (d, $J = 6.5$, 3 H); 1.03 (s, 3 H); 2.77 ($qa \times d \times d$, $J = 6.5$, 11.5 and 7, 1 H); 5.68 (m, 1 H); 5.84 (m, 1 H).

²⁵⁾ Traces of oxygen, probably by the formation of diimide, caused partial reduction of the double bond at C(16).

Data of 30. M.p. 111-112.5°, $[\alpha]_D = +144^\circ$ ($c = 1.02$). - IR. (CDCl_3): 1705s, 1595w. - $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (360 MHz): 0.76 (s, 3 H); 0.93 (d, $J = 6.5$, 3 H); 1.17 (s, 3 H); 2.82 ($qa \times d \times d$, $J = 6$, 13 and 6.5, 1 H); 5.69 (m, 1 H); 5.87 (m, 1 H).

Preparation of compounds 31-34.

Scheme 9



Reagents: a) 540°, glass column; b) LiAlH_4 , ether; c) KOH , MeOH /reflux/24 h; d) NH_2NHTs , MeOH /reflux/4 h; e) MeLi , ether/reflux/1.5 h; f) HCl , acetone/RT/10 min.

5a-Androst-16-en-2-one (31). A solution of 17β -acetoxy-*5a*-androstan-2-one (VIII) [50] (12.0 g, 36.1 mmol) in toluene (25 ml) was pyrolyzed at 540°/70 Torr in a Pyrex tube (length 1 m, ID 15 mm, packed with quartz pieces) in an Ar-atmosphere. The pyrolysate (7.8 g) was chromatographed on silica gel (350 g) with CH_2Cl_2 and the homogenous fractions were recrystallized twice from MeOH to give 1.96 g of pure 31 (20%). M.p. 93-93.5°, $[\alpha]_D = +57.1^\circ$ ($c = 1.0$). - IR. (CHCl_3): 1700s, 1580w. - $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (90 MHz): 0.76 (s, 3 H); 0.80 (s, 3 H); 5.80 (m, 2 H).

5a-Androst-16-en-2β-ol (32) and *-2a-ol* (33). The ketone 31 was reduced with lithium aluminium hydride in ether (1 h, 20°) to give a mixture of the alcohols 32 and 33 (ratio 2:1), which were separated by chromatography on silica gel with CH_2Cl_2 . The axial alcohol 32 was eluted first (yield 62%) and recrystallized from MeOH . M.p. 115-116.5°, $[\alpha]_D = +27.7^\circ$ ($c = 1.0$). - IR. (CHCl_3): 3650m, 3500 br., 1585w. - $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (90 MHz): 0.76 (s, 3 H); 1.07 (s, 3 H); 4.15 (m, $w_{1/2} \approx 10$, 1 H); 5.79 (m, 2 H).

The second fraction from the chromatography gave 33% of the equatorial alcohol 33 which was recrystallized from MeOH . M.p. 126-127°, $[\alpha]_D = +17.3^\circ$ ($c = 1.0$). - IR. (CHCl_3): 3650m, 3500 br., 1585w. - $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (90 MHz): 0.76 (s, 3 H); 0.83 (s, 3 H); 3.78 (m, $w_{1/2} \approx 28$, 1 H); 5.79 (m, 2 H).

5a-Androsta-3,16-dien-2-one (34). - *2-Methoxy-5a-androsta-1,16-dien-3-one* (IX). A solution of the epoxy-ketone 13 (825 mg, 2.9 mmol) in 1% (w/v) methanolic KOH (57 ml) was stirred under reflux for 24 h under N_2 . The mixture was diluted with toluene, washed (sat. NaHCO_3 - and sat. aq. NaCl -solution), dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated. The residue (900 mg) was chromatographed on silica gel (90 g) with cyclohexane/ethyl acetate 1:1 to give pure IX (800 mg, 91%). M.p. 86.5° (from ethyl acetate), $[\alpha]_D = +41.7^\circ$ ($c = 0.91$). - IR. (CDCl_3): 1690s, 1620s, 1595w. - $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (360 MHz): 0.80

(s, 3 H); 1.07 (s, 3 H); 2.32 ($d \times d$, $J=18$ and 4, 1 H); 2.47 ($d \times d$, $J=18$ and 14, 1 H); 3.58 (s, 3 H); 5.72 (m, 1 H); 5.87 (m, 1 H); 6.04 (s, 1 H).

A solution of IX (300 mg, 1 mmol) and tosylhydrazine (279 mg, 1.5 mmol) in MeOH (10 ml) under N_2 was heated at reflux for 4 h. The solvent was evaporated and the crude tosylhydrazone was dissolved in dry ether (20 ml). MeLi (2 ml of a 1.6 M solution in ether, 3.2 mmol) was added and the mixture was heated under reflux for 1.5 h. After workup (ether), the crude oily 2-methoxy- 5α -androsta-1,3,16-triene (300 mg) was dissolved in acetone (3 ml) containing 3 drops of conc. aq. HCl. The mixture was stirred at RT. for 10 min and poured into cold sat. aq. $NaHCO_3$ -solution. Workup (ether) gave an oil (250 mg) which was chromatographed on silica gel (25 g) with toluene/ethyl acetate 9:1. A crystalline homogenous fraction (47 mg, 17%) of 34 was obtained. M.p. 96-98° (from PE), $[\alpha]_D = +113^\circ$ ($c=0.77$). - IR. ($CDCl_3$): 1670s, 1595w. - 1H -NMR. (360 MHz): 0.76 (s, 3 H); 0.92 (s, 3 H); 2.08 (d , $J=16$, 1 H); 2.55 (d , $J=16$, 1 H); 5.71 (m, 1 H); 5.86 (m, 1 H); 5.97 ($d \times d \times d$, $J=10$, 3 and 1, 1 H); 6.58 ($d \times d$, $J=10$ and 2, 1 H).

Preparation of compounds 35-46 (see Scheme 10). - *5 α -Androsta-2,16-dien-4-one (35).* - *4-Methoxy-androsta-4,16-dien-3-one (X).* A solution of the crude mixture of epoxy-ketones 11 and 12 (ratio ca. 1:6, 2.86 g, 10 mmol) and KOH (2.0 g, 36 mmol) in MeOH (200 ml) was heated under reflux in a N_2 -atmosphere for 40 h. After usual workup (ether), the crude product was sublimed at 140°/0.5 Torr (24 h) to give 1.79 g (60%) of X as a yellowish solid. A small sample was recrystallized from MeOH and PE. M.p. 100-101.5°, $[\alpha]_D = +10.4^\circ$ ($c=1.48$). - IR. ($CDCl_3$): 1670s. - 1H -NMR. (60 MHz): 0.80 (s, 3 H); 1.22 (s, 3 H); 3.58 (s, 3 H); 5.76 (m, 2 H).

3 β -Hydroxy- 5α -androst-16-en-4-one (XI). Cf. [42]. A solution of the methoxy-ketone X (1.77 g, 5.9 mmol) in ether (50 ml) was added at RT. to a slurry of LiAlH₄ (225 mg, 5.9 mmol) in ether (50 ml). After 30 min the mixture was cooled to 10° and acetone (100 ml) was added, followed by the addition of conc. HCl (3 ml). The mixture was stirred at RT. for 2 h and after workup with ether, the crude product (1.9 g) was chromatographed on silica gel (110 g) with toluene/ethyl acetate 2:1 to give 1.61 g (95%) of a mixture of two isomers (ca. 4:1 by GC.). The main product XI was obtained pure after two recrystallizations from PE. M.p. 139.5-141°, $[\alpha]_D = +16.9^\circ$ ($c=1.2$). - IR. ($CDCl_3$): 3500m, 1715s, 1595w. - 1H -NMR. (360 MHz, $CDCl_3 + D_2O$): 0.76 (s, 3 H); 0.77 (s, 3 H); 4.11 ($d \times d$, $J=11$ and 8, 1 H); 5.72 (m, 1 H); 5.85 (m, 1 H).

The 5β -configuration is tentatively assigned (by NMR.) to the minor isomer of the above mixture.

A solution of PBr₃ (1.02 g, 3.8 mmol) in CCl₄ (20 ml) was added at RT. to a solution of the above 4:1-mixture of XI (1.03 g, 3.58 mmol) in CCl₄ (20 ml). After stirring for 3 h at RT., the mixture was diluted with ether, washed neutral ($NaHCO_3$ - and sat. aq. NaCl-solution), dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated. The crude bromide (1.22 g, 97%) was dissolved in DMF (30 ml), LiBr (1.73 g, 20 mmol) and Li₂CO₃ (1.47 g, 20 mmol) were added, and the mixture was heated to reflux for 2 h. After workup (ether), the crude product was chromatographed on silicagel (90 g) with CH₂Cl₂ to give 598 mg (62%) of pure ketone 35. M.p. 82-84° (from acetone/H₂O), $[\alpha]_D = +46^\circ$ ($c=1.41$). - IR. ($CDCl_3$): 1675s, 1595w. - 1H -NMR. (360 MHz): 0.76 (s, 3 H); 0.89 (s, 3 H); 5.72 (m, 1 H); 5.86 (m, 1 H); 6.00 ($d \times d$, $J=10$ and 3, 1 H); 6.80 ($d \times d \times d$, $J=10, 6$ and 2.5, 1 H).

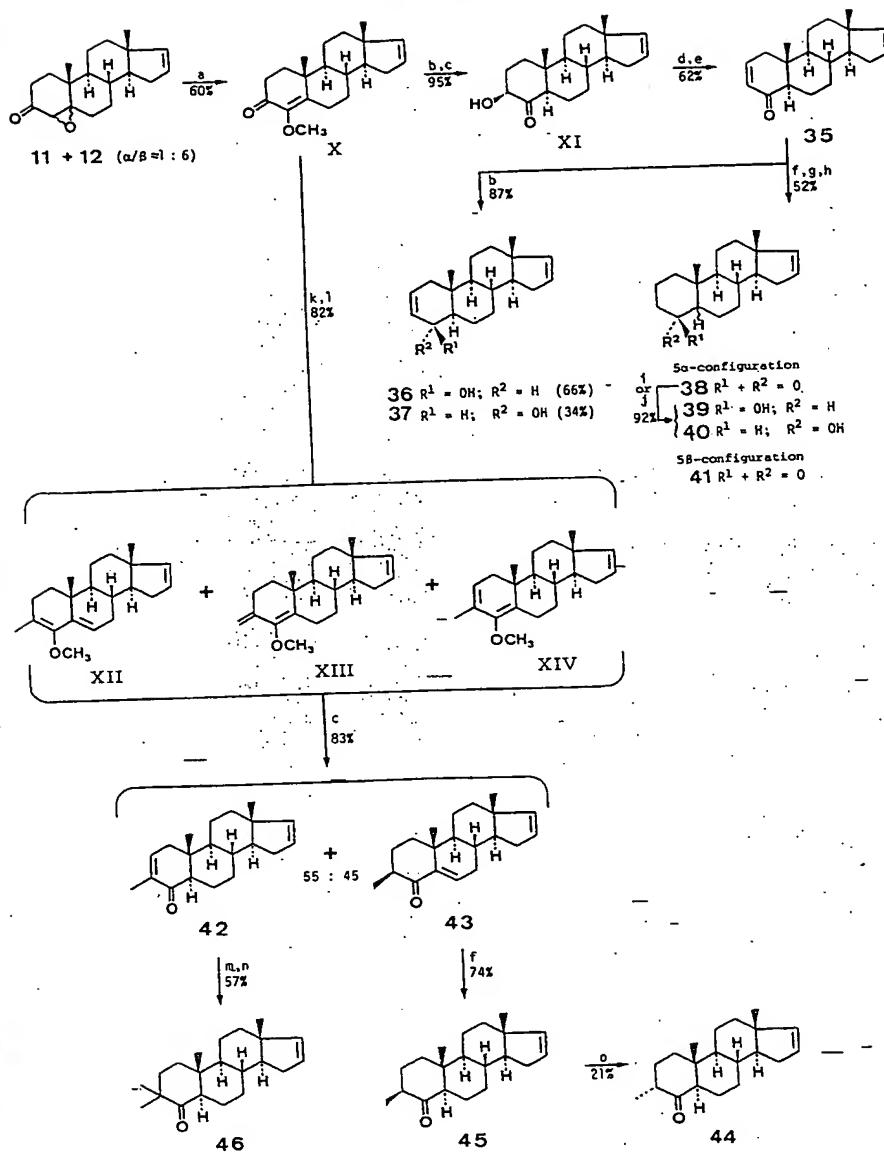
5 α -Androsta-2,16-dien- β -ol (36) and - 4α -ol (37). Reduction of ketone 35 (220 mg) with LiAlH₄ in ether by the standard method gave a mixture of the alcohols 36 and 37 (ratio 66:34, yield 87%) which were separated on silica gel (50 g) with CH₂Cl₂/ethyl acetate 9:1. The axial alcohol 36 was eluted first.

Data of 36. M.p. 99-100° (from PE), $[\alpha]_D = +138.7^\circ$ ($c=1.11$). - IR. ($CDCl_3$): 3630m, 1660w, 1595w. - 1H -NMR. (360 MHz, $CDCl_3 + D_2O$): 0.76 (s, 3 H); 0.98 (s, 3 H); 3.96 (m, $w_{1/2} \approx 10$, 1 H); 5.71 (m, 1 H); 5.84 (m, 3 H).

Data of 37. M.p. 118-120° (from PE), $[\alpha]_D = -4.5^\circ$ ($c=0.89$). - IR. ($CDCl_3$): 3600m, 3440m br., 1660w, 1595w. - 1H -NMR. (360 MHz, $CDCl_3 + D_2O$): 0.76 (s, 3 H); 0.84 (s, 3 H); 3.79 (br. d, $J=6$, 1 H); 5.70 (m, 3 H); 5.85 (m, 1 H).

5 α -Androsta-16-en-4-one (38) and 5 β -androst-16-en-4-one (41). To a solution of Li (120 mg, 17 mmol) in liq. NH₃ (50 ml) at -34° was added a solution of 35 (300 mg, 1.1 mmol) and *t*-BuOH (90 mg, 1.2 mmol) in ether/THF (1:1, 10 ml) and the mixture was stirred for 1 h. After workup (ether), an oil (298 mg) was obtained which was directly oxidized in acetone solution (15 ml) at 0° with Jones

Scheme 10



Reagents: a) KOH, MeOH/65°/40 h; b) LiAlH₄, ether/RT./30 min; c) HCl, acetone/RT./2-3 h; d) PBr₃, CCl₄/RT./3 h; e) LiBr, Li₂CO₃, DMF/reflux/2 h; f) Li, liq. NH₃, *t*-BuOH, THF, ether; g) Jones reagent, acetone/0°/10 min; h) KOH, MeOH/65°/2 h; i) NaBH₄, THF, MeOH/RT./1 h; j) Na, 2-propanol/ether; k) MeMgI, ether; l) POCl₃, pyridine/0°; m) LiB(*s*_c-butyl)₃H, THF/-50°; n) MeI; o) hν (> 300 nm), ether/RT./2 h.

reagent (0.5 ml) for 10 min. After workup (ether), the crude product (280 mg) was heated to reflux with 0.4 N methanolic KOH-solution (20 ml) for 2 h. The mixture was poured into sat. NaHCO_3 -solution to give, after workup with ether, a mixture of 38 and 41 (268 mg, ratio 92:8 by GC.). Repeated chromatography on silica gel with toluene/ethyl acetate 19:1 and CH_2Cl_2 allowed the isomers to be separated (41 was eluted first).

Data of 38. M.p. 118–119° (from acetone/ H_2O), $[\alpha]_D = +29.5^\circ$ ($c = 1.12$). – IR. (CDCl_3): 3060w, 1710s, 1595w. – $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (360 MHz): 0.76 (s, 3 H); 0.78 (s, 3 H); 5.71 (m, 1 H); 5.85 (m, 1 H).

Data of 41. M.p. 116–117° (from acetone/ H_2O), $[\alpha]_D = +21^\circ$ ($c = 1.10$). – IR. (CDCl_3): 3060w, 1700s. – $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (360 MHz): 0.75 (s, 3 H); 1.15 (s, 3 H); 5.67 (m, 1 H); 5.79 (m, 1 H).

5a-Androst-16-en-4β-ol (39). Reduction of the ketone 38 with NaBH_4 in THF/MeOH 9:1 by the standard procedure gave a mixture of the epimers 39 and 40 (ratio 95:5, 92% yield), which was separated by chromatography on silica gel with CH_2Cl_2 /ethyl acetate 9:1. The main product 39 was recrystallized from acetone/water. M.p. 92–94°, $[\alpha]_D = +23.2^\circ$ ($c = 0.82$). – IR. (CDCl_3): 3630m, 1595w. – $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (360 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3 + \text{D}_2\text{O}$): 0.75 (s, 3 H); 1.06 (s, 3 H); 3.81 (m, $w_{1/2} \approx 7$, 1 H); 5.70 (m, 1 H); 5.84 (m, 1 H).

5a-Androst-16-en-4a-ol (40). The ketone 38 was reduced with Na in 2-propanol as described for alcohol 27. The mixture of 39 and 40 (ratio 1:9), yield 69%, was separated by chromatography as described for 39 and the main product 40 was recrystallized from acetone/water. M.p. 141–142°, $[\alpha]_D = -12.4^\circ$ ($c = 1.13$). – IR. (CDCl_3): 3620w, 3450w, br., 1595w. – $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (360 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3 + \text{D}_2\text{O}$): 0.75 (s, 3 H); 0.83 (s, 3 H); 3.45 ($t \times d$, $J = 11$ and 4.5, 1 H); 5.70 (m, 1 H); 5.84 (m, 1 H).

5β-Androst-16-en-4-one (41). See the preparation of compound 38.

3-Methyl-5a-androsta-2,16-dien-4-one (42) and *3β-methylandrosta-5,16-dien-4-one* (43). A solution of the methoxy-ketone X (3.0 g, 10 mmol) in ether (30 ml) was added at RT. to a solution of methylmagnesium iodide (34 mmol, prepared from Mg (800 mg, 34 mmol) and MgI_2 (2.2 ml, 35.5 mmol)) in ether (100 ml). The mixture was heated under reflux for 1 h; cooled (ice), hydrolyzed with NH_4Cl -solution and extracted with ether to give a mixture of epimeric 4-methoxy-3-methylandrosta-4,16-dien-3-ols (3.0 g, 95%, oil).

To a solution of the above crude alcohols (750 mg, 2.4 mmol) in pyridine (15 ml) at 0° under N_2 was slowly added phosphorus oxychloride (4.2 g, 27.5 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at RT. for 1 h. Workup (ether/water) gave a mixture of the enol ethers XII²⁶, XIII, and XIV (ratio 32:44:24) (700 mg) which was dissolved in acetone (50 ml). Conc. aq. HCl (5 drops) was added and the solution was stirred at RT. for 3 h. After workup, the crude mixture of the α,β -unsaturated ketones 42 and 43 (ratio 55:45 by GC.) was separated by chromatography on silica gel with toluene. The first fraction (317 mg, 47%) was pure ketone 42 and was recrystallized from MeOH (–30°). M.p. 63–65°, $[\alpha]_D = +77.7^\circ$ ($c = 1.35$). – IR. (CDCl_3): 1665s. – $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (360 MHz): 0.76 (s, 3 H); 0.86 (s, 3 H); 1.76 ($t, J = 1.2, 3$ H); 5.71 (m, 1 H); 5.85 (m, 1 H); 6.53 (m, 1 H).

The second fraction (237 mg, 36%) was recrystallized from PE (–30°) to give pure ketone 43. M.p. 92°, $[\alpha]_D = -53.3^\circ$ ($c = 0.92$). – IR. (CDCl_3): 1680s, 1630s. – $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (360 MHz): 0.80 (s, 3 H); 0.97 (s, 3 H); 1.11 ($d, J = 6, 3$ H); 5.73 (m, 1 H); 5.86 (m, 1 H); 6.29 ($d \times d, J = 5$ and 2, 1 H).

3a-Methyl-5a-androst-16-en-4-one (44). A solution of the 3β -methyl ketone 45 (286 mg, 1 mmol) in ether (120 ml) was irradiated (Pyrex filter) with a medium-pressure Hg-lamp (125 W) at 20° for 2 h, while N_2 was bubbled through the solution. The solvent was distilled and the residue chromatographed on silica gel (60 g) with CH_2Cl_2 . After a fraction containing starting material 45 (54 mg), a fraction (50 mg, 21% based on consumed 45) was obtained which crystallized spontaneously. It was recrystallized from PE to give pure 44. M.p. 119–120°, $[\alpha]_D = -18^\circ$ ($c = 1.0$). – IR. (CDCl_3): 1710s, 1595w. – $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (360 MHz): 0.76 (s, 3 H); 0.79 (s, 3 H); 1.21 ($d, J = 7, 3$ H); 2.36 ($d \times d, J = 12$ and 4, 1 H); 2.48 (br. q, $J \approx 7$, 1 H); 5.71 (m, 1 H); 5.85 (m, 1 H).

3β-Methyl-5a-androst-16-en-4-one (45). Li (240 mg, 34.6 mmol) was dissolved in liq. NH_3 (60 ml) at –34°. A solution of the ketone 43 (600 mg, 2.1 mmol) and *t*-BuOH (180 mg, 2.4 mmol) in THF/ether 1:1 (10 ml) was added and the mixture stirred at –34° for 1 h. Ammonium chloride (2 g) was added and the NH_3 evaporated. After workup (ether), the crude product (oil) was chromatographed on silica

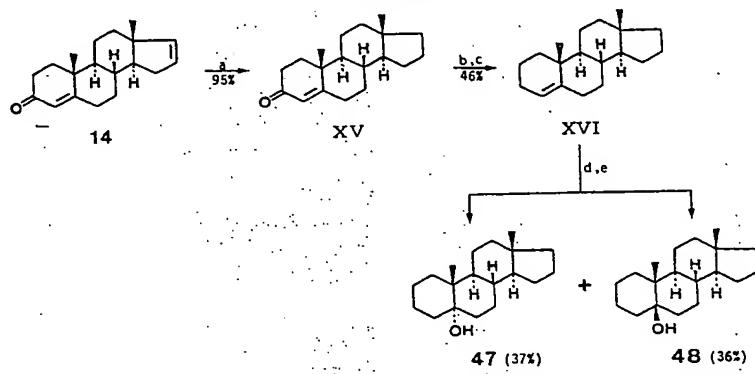
²⁶) Enol ether XII was obtained as the main product in 60% yield if the crude 4-methoxy-3-methylandrosta-4,16-dien-3-ols were dehydrated with pyridinium *p*-toluenesulfonate in MeOH (1 h reflux). Hydrolysis of pure XII with aq. HCl-solution in acetone gave ketone 43 in 80% yield.

gel with toluene/ethyl acetate 19:1 to give 442 mg (74%) of pure ketone 45. M.p. (from PE) 88–89.5°, $[\alpha]_D = +35.5^\circ$ ($c = 1.41$). – IR. (CDCl_3): 1710s, 1595w. – $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (360 MHz): 0.73 (s, 3 H); 0.76 (s, 3 H); 0.99 (d, $J = 6, 3$ H); 2.37 (m, 1 H); 5.70 (m, 1 H); 5.84 (m, 1 H).

3,3-Dimethyl-5 α -androst-16-en-4-one (46). To a solution of ketone 42 (214 mg, 0.75 mmol) in THF (10 ml) at -50° under N_2 was added a 1M solution of lithium tri(sec-butyl)hydridoborate in THF (1 ml, 1 mmol). After 1 h at -50° , MeI (228 mg, 1.6 mmol) was added and the mixture was allowed to reach RT, and stirred for 90 min. The mixture was diluted with PE (20 ml), cooled to -30° and 10% aq. NaOH-solution (3.5 ml) was added, followed by 30% aq. H_2O_2 -solution (2.5 ml). The two-phase system was vigorously stirred at RT. for 30 min. After workup (cyclohexane) the crude product was chromatographed on silica gel (50 g) with CH_2Cl_2 to give 129 mg (57%) of 46. M.p. (from PE): 144–145.5°, $[\alpha]_D = -16.7^\circ$ ($c = 1.20$). – IR. (CDCl_3): 1700s, 1595w. – $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (360 MHz): 0.72 (s, 3 H); 0.75 (s, 3 H); 1.02 (s, 3 H); 1.18 (s, 3 H); 2.40 (d \times d, $J = 12$ and 3.5, 1 H); 5.71 (m, 1 H); 5.85 (m, 1 H).

Preparation of compounds 47 and 48.

Scheme 11



Reagents: a) $\text{H}_2/\text{(Ph}_3\text{P)}_3\text{RhCl}$, EtOH/RT/4 h; b) $\text{HS-CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{-SH}$, AcOH, $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{Et}_2\text{O}/\text{RT}/2$ days; c) Raney-Ni, MeOH; d) $m\text{-Cl-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO}_3\text{H}$, $\text{CHCl}_3/20^\circ/1$ h; e) LiAlH_4 , dioxane/reflux/4 h.

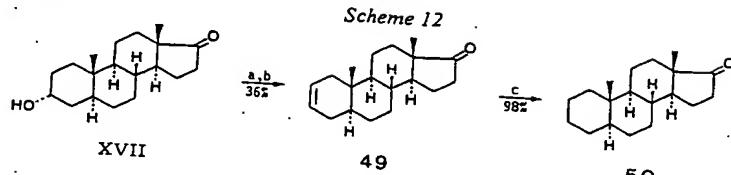
Androst-4-en-3-one (XV). A solution of androsta-4,16-dien-3-one (14, 1.0 g) in EtOH (50 ml) was hydrogenated at RT. in the presence of chloro-tris(triphenylphosphine)rhodium (50 mg) until no more H_2 was absorbed (4 h). The solution was filtered through neutral alumina (30 g) and evaporated to give 1.0 g of ketone XV. $[\alpha]_D = +111.3^\circ$ ($c = 6.9$). – IR. (CDCl_3): 1655s. – $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (60 MHz): 0.77 (s, 3 H); 1.20 (s, 3 H); 5.7 (s, 1 H).

Androst-4-ene (XVI). To a solution of the ketone XV (3.0 g, 11 mmol) and 1,2-ethanedithiol (5 ml) in acetic acid (60 ml) at 60° was added boron trifluoride etherate (3 ml) and the solution was stirred for 2 days at RT. The solvent was distilled *in vacuo* and the residue dissolved in MeOH (50 ml). The solution was stirred with Raney-Ni (20 g) for 20 h, filtered, and concentrated. Chromatography of the residue on neutral alumina with PE gave 1.3 g (46%) of pure XVI. M.p. 49–54°, $[\alpha]_D = +68^\circ$ ($c = 10$). – IR. (CDCl_3): 815m. – $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (60 MHz): 0.72 (s, 3 H); 1.0 (s, 3 H); 5.27 (m, 1 H).

5 α -Androstan-5-ol (47) and *5 β -androstan-5-ol* (48). A solution of 4-androstene (XVI, 258 mg, 1 mmol) and *m*-chloroperbenzoic acid (210 mg, 85%, Aldrich) in CHCl_3 (10 ml) was stirred at RT. for 1 h. The solution was washed with aq. NaHCO_3 -solution and filtered through a small amount of silica gel. The crude mixture of epoxides (280 mg, ratio ca. 45:55 by GC.) and lithium aluminium hydride (100 mg) in dioxane (20 ml) was heated under reflux for 4 h. The mixture was cooled, poured on ice-cold aq. HCl and worked up with ether. The mixture of 47 and 48 was separated on silica gel with PE/ether 9:1. The first fraction (100 mg, 36%) was pure alcohol 48. M.p. 76–78°, $[\alpha]_D = -10.6^\circ$ ($c = 10$). – IR. (liq.): 3480. – $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (60 MHz): 0.70 (s, 3 H); 0.97 (s, 3 H).

The second fraction (102 mg, 37%) was pure alcohol 47. M.p. 60.5–62°, $[\alpha]_D = +11.03^\circ$ ($c = 10$). – IR. (liq.): 3500m. – $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (60 MHz): 0.70 (s, 3 H); 0.92 (s, 3 H).

Preparation of compounds 49 and 50.

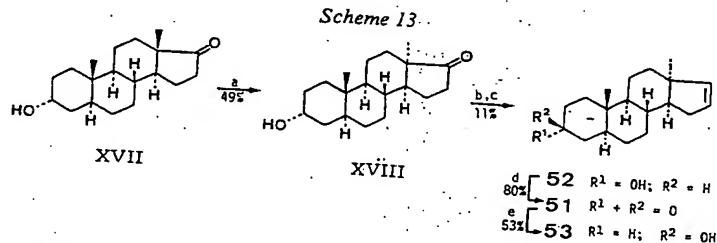


Reagents: a) TsCl, pyridine; b) K-O-C(CH₃)₃, DMSO/20°/4 h; c) H₂, Pd/C, EtOH.

5α-Androst-2-en-17-one (49) [3]. 3α-Hydroxy-5α-androstan-17-one (XVII, androsterone, Sigma Chem. Co.) was converted into the *p*-toluenesulfonate [51] in 81% yield after recrystallization of the crude product from acetone/hexane. M.p. 153–153.5° (decomp.) [51]: 149–150°, [α]_D = +59.3° (c = 1.3). The *p*-toluenesulfonate (1.5 g, 3.38 mmol) was stirred at RT. with potassium *t*-butoxide (1.68 g, 15 mmol) in DMSO (30 ml) for 4 h. The mixture was diluted with water and extracted with ether. The crude product was chromatographed on alumina (50 g, activity II, neutral) with hexane/ether 1:1 to yield 407 mg (44.2%) of pure ketone 49. M.p. (from EtOH/water) 99–101°, [α]_D = +142.1° (c = 1.3) [3]: m.p. 104.5–105.5° (corr.); [α]_D = +146° (±9°) (c = 0.4, EtOH). – IR. (KBr): 1740s, 1650w. – ¹H-NMR. (90 MHz): 0.82 (s, 3 H); 0.91 (s, 3 H); 5.65 (br. s, 2 H).

5α-Androstan-17-one (50). Catalytic hydrogenation of 49 over Pd/C (10%) in EtOH gave ketone 50 in quantitative yield. M.p. 116–116.5° (from aq. EtOH-solution), [α]_D = +94.1° (c = 1.5) [52]: m.p. 119.5–120.5°, [α]_D = +87.8° (c = 0.8). – IR. (KBr): 1740s. – ¹H-NMR. (90 MHz): 0.84 (s, 3 H); 0.89 (s, 3 H).

Preparation of compounds 51–53.



Reagents: a) *hν*, ether/9 h; b) NH₂NHTs, EtOH/reflux/18 h; c) CH₃Li, ether/RT./18 h; d) Jones reagent; e) LiAlH₄/ether.

3α-Hydroxy-5α,13α-androstan-17-one (XVIII) [53]. A solution of androsterone (XVII; 2.0 g, 6.8 mmol) in ether (300 ml) was irradiated (*Pyrex* filter) under a stream of N₂, with a 125-W medium-pressure Hg-lamp for 9 h. The mixture of XVII and XVIII (ratio ca. 3:2 by GC.) was separated by chromatography on silica gel (200 g) with ethyl acetate/cyclohexane 1:1. The first compound eluted was the 13α-ketone XVIII (990 mg, 49%). M.p. 156–157° (from ether/pentane), [α]_D = −100.2° (c = 10.4) [53]: m.p. 145–146°, [α]_D² = −99.7° (c = 0.71, EtOH). – IR. (CDCl₃): 3640w, 3475w, 1730s. – ¹H-NMR. (60 MHz): 0.60 (s, 3 H); 0.96 (s, 3 H); 1.94 (s, 1 H, OH); 4.03 (m, 1 H).

The second compound eluted was starting material XVII (916 mg, 46%).

5α,13α-Androst-16-en-3-one (51). Oxidation of alcohol 52 with Jones reagent (acetone, 0°, 5 min) gave a crude product which was chromatographed on silica gel with ether/cyclohexane 1:1 to give pure ketone 51 in 80% yield. M.p. 120–122° (from PE), [α]_D = −86.8° (c = 8.5). – IR. (CDCl₃): 1700s. – ¹H-NMR. (60 MHz): 0.88 (s, 3 H); 0.91 (s, 3 H); 5.48 (m, 2 H).

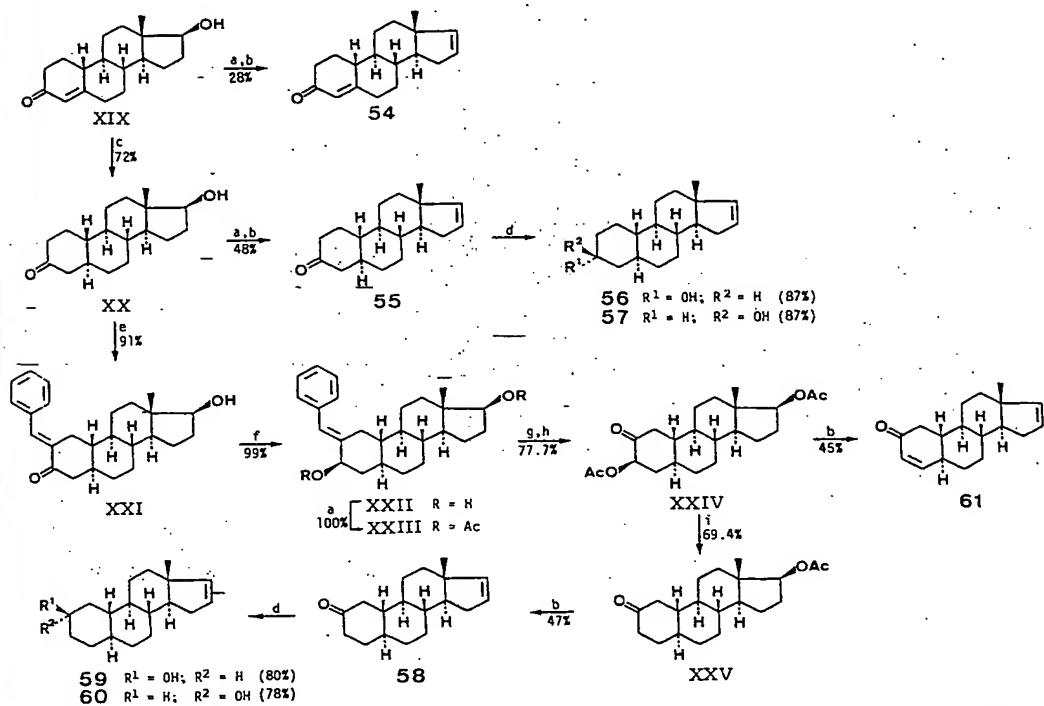
5α,13α-Androst-16-en-3α-ol (52). A mixture of the 13α-ketone XVIII (1.394 g, 4.8 mmol) and tosylhydrazine (890 mg, 4.8 mmol) in EtOH (40 ml) was heated under reflux for 18 h. The mixture was evaporated to dryness and chromatographed on silica gel (150 g) with ethyl acetate/cyclohexane 1:1. The first fraction was starting ketone XVIII (530 mg, 38%) and the second fraction was the desired

tosylhydrazone (657 mg, 30%). To a solution of this crude tosylhydrazone (630 mg, 1.37 mmol) in ether (50 ml) at 0° under N₂ was added dropwise MeLi (4 ml of a 1.6M solution in ether, 6.4 mmol). The mixture was stirred at RT. for 18 h. After workup (ether) the crude product was chromatographed on silica gel (40 g) with ethyl acetate/cyclohexane 1:1 to give 140 mg (37%) of alcohol 52. M.p. 120–121° (from PE), [α]_D = –108.8° (c = 7.43). – IR. (CDCl₃): 3650w. – ¹H-NMR. (60 MHz): 0.63 (s, 3 H); 0.90 (s, 3 H); 4.03 (m, 1 H); 5.48 (m, 2 H).

5a, 13a-Androst-16-en-3β-ol (53). Reduction of ketone 51 with LiAlH₄ in ether (RT., 1 h) gave a mixture of 52 and 53 (ratio 1:9) which was separated by chromatography on silica gel with ethyl acetate/cyclohexane 1:1. The pure equatorial alcohol 53 was obtained in 53% yield. M.p. 92–94° (from PE), [α]_D = –93.1° (c = 1.15). – IR. (CDCl₃): 3610m, 3430w. – ¹H-NMR. (60 MHz): 0.68 (s, 3 H); 0.91 (s, 3 H); 3.60 (m, 1 H); 5.48 (m, 2 H).

Preparation of compounds 54–61.

Scheme 14



Reagents: a) Ac₂O, pyridine; b) 540°; c) Li, NH₃; d) LiB(sec-butyl)₃H, THF/0°/1 h or LiAlH₄, ether; e) PhCHO, KOH, EtOH/RT./3 days; f) NaBH₄, THF, MeOH/RT./3 h; g) O₃, AcOEt, MeOH/–78°; h) Zn, AcOH/30°/40 min; i) Zn, AcOH/reflux/2 h.

Estra-4,16-dien-3-one (54) [27]. 19-Nortestosterone (XIX) (*Chemical Dynamics Corp.*) was converted into the known acetate [54] with acetylhydride and pyridine. A solution of this acetate (4.8 g, 15.17 mmol) in toluene (10 ml) was pyrolyzed at 540° (200 Torr, slow N₂-stream) in a glass tube packed with quartz pieces. Chromatography of the crude pyrolysate (3.1 g) on silica gel (150 g) with CH₂Cl₂ gave 1.1 g (28%) of the homogenous oily ketone 54; [α]_D = +57.9° (c = 1) ([27]: m.p. 71–73°). – IR. (CHCl₃): 1660s, 1615m, 1585w. – ¹H-NMR. (90 MHz): 0.84 (s, 3 H); 5.82 (m, 2 H); 5.87 (br. s, 1 H).

5a-Estr-16-en-3-one (55). A solution of 17β-acetoxy-5a-estrane-3-one [55] (8.0 g, 25.1 mmol) in octane/acetone 10:1 (22 ml) was pyrolyzed at 550° (200 Torr, slow N₂-stream). Chromatography of the

crude product (5.4 g) on silica gel (600 g) with CH_2Cl_2 and recrystallization of the homogenous fractions from PE gave 3.13 g (48.3%) of the pure ketone 55. M.p. 51–54°, $[\alpha]_D = +72.8^\circ$ ($c = 1.0$). – IR. (CHCl_3): 1705s, 1585w. – $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (90 MHz): 0.79 (s, 3 H); 5.71 (m, 1 H); 5.87 (m, 1 H).

5a-Estr-16-en-3a-ol (56). L-Selectride (lithium tri(sec-butyl)hydridoborate, 4 ml of a 1M solution in THF, 4 mmol) was added dropwise at 0° to a solution of ketone 55 (800 mg, 3.10 mmol) in dry ether (5 ml). After stirring for 1 h at 0°, water was added (10 ml). The boranes were oxidized by adding 10% aq. NaOH-solution (5 ml), followed by 30% aq. H_2O_2 -solution (3 ml) and stirring for 3 h at RT. After workup (ether), the crude product (790 mg, ca. 9:1 mixture of 56 and 57) was chromatographed on silica gel with CH_2Cl_2 to give 700 mg (87%) of pure alcohol 56. M.p. 119–120° → 123–124° (from PE), $[\alpha]_D = +40.6^\circ$ ($c = 1.0$). – IR. (CHCl_3): 3640m, 3500 br., 1585w. – $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (90 MHz): 0.78 (s, 3 H); 4.09 (m, $w_{1/2} \approx 8$, 1 H); 5.71 (m, 1 H); 5.87 (m, 1 H).

5a-Estr-16-en-3β-ol (57). A solution of the ketone 55 (800 mg, 3.10 mmol) in dry ether (5 ml) was added dropwise at RT to a slurry of LiAlH₄ (38 mg, 1 mmol) in ether (3 ml). After 1 h, the mixture was hydrolyzed with 10% aq. H_2SO_4 . After workup (ether), the crude product (802 mg, 9:1-mixture of 57 and 56) was chromatographed on silica gel with CH_2Cl_2 . A small fraction of 56 (70 mg) was eluted first, followed by the main fraction of 57 (705 mg, 87%). M.p. 113–115°, $[\alpha]_D = +36.3^\circ$ ($c = 1.0$). – IR. (CHCl_3): 3640m, 3500 br., 1585w. – $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (90 MHz): 0.78 (s, 3 H); 3.60 (m, $w_{1/2} \approx 20$, 1 H); 5.71 (m, 1 H); 5.87 (m, 1 H).

5a-Estr-16-en-2-one (58). – *2-Benzylidene-17β-hydroxy-5a-estran-3-one* (XXI). Cf. [50]. A solution of 17β-hydroxy-5a-estran-3-one (XX, 15.4 g, 55.8 mmol) [56], benzaldehyde²⁷⁾ (15.4 g, 145 mmol) and KOH (3.2 g, 56.9 mmol) in EtOH/water 95:5 (450 ml) was stirred in the dark for 3 days at 20°. The crystals were filtered, washed with EtOH, and dried in vacuum. Yield 18.5 g (91.1%). M.p. 214–217° (dec.) (from CH_2Cl_2 /EtOH), $[\alpha]_D = -36.9^\circ$ ($c = 1$). – IR. (CHCl_3): 3640 br., 1675s, 1595s, 1570m. – $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (90 MHz): 0.76 (s, 3 H); 2.66 ($d \times d$, $J = 17$ and 3.5, 1 H); 3.36 ($d \times d$, $J = 16$ and 4, 1 H); 3.69 (br. t, $J = 8$, 1 H); 7.42 (m, 6 H).

2-Benzylidene-5a-estra-3β,17β-diol (XXII). Cf. [50]. A solution of the hydroxy-ketone XXI (18.9 g, 51.9 mmol) in THF/MeOH 3:1 (600 ml) was stirred with NaBH₄ (1.3 g, 34.3 mmol) at 20° for 3 h. The bulk of the solvents was distilled and replaced by ether. The solution was washed with water, dried (Na_2SO_4) and evaporated to give 18.8 g (99%) of the crude diol XXII. A small sample was recrystallized from acetone/hexane. M.p. 110–114° → 168–169°, $[\alpha]_D = +95.4^\circ$ ($c = 1$). – IR. (CHCl_3): 3640m, 3500 br., 1600w. – $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (90 MHz): 0.76 (s, 3 H); 3.23 ($d \times d$, $J = 13$ and ca. 2, 1 H); 3.64 (br. t, $J = 8$, 1 H); 4.22 (m, $w_{1/2} \approx 18$, 1 H); 6.60 (br. s, 1 H); 7.28 (m, 5 H).

3β,17β-Diacetoxy-2-benzylidene-5a-estra-3-one (XXIII). Cf. [50]. The crude diol XXII (18.6 g, 50.8 mmol) was dissolved in a (1:1)-mixture of acetic anhydride/pyridine (400 ml) and left overnight at 20°. Evaporation of the reagents gave the solid crude acetate in quantitative yield. A small sample was recrystallized from MeOH. M.p. 154–155°, $[\alpha]_D = +44.4^\circ$ ($c = 1$). – IR. (CHCl_3): 1725s, 1250s. – $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (90 MHz): 0.80 (s, 3 H); 2.06 and 2.19 ($2 \times s$, 6 H); 3.23 (br. d, $J \approx 14$, 1 H); 4.60 (br. t, $J \approx 8$, 1 H); 5.38 (m, 1 H); 6.40 (br. s, 1 H); 7.29 (m, 5 H).

3β,17β-Diacetoxy-5a-estra-2-one (XXIV). Cf. [50]. A solution of the crude diacetate XXIII (22.6 g, 50.2 mmol) in MeOH/ethyl acetate 8:3 was ozonized at –78° until a blue color persisted (1 h). Ar was passed through the solution for 20 min, acetic acid (150 ml) was added and the solution was warmed to +30°. Zinc dust (80 g) was added within 20 min to the stirred solution which was maintained 30–35° by cooling. After 20 min, the solution was filtered, the filtrate evaporated and the residue treated with CH_2Cl_2 /water. The org. phase was washed with aq. NaHCO_3 -solution, dried (Na_2SC) and evaporated. Recrystallization of the residue from acetone/pentane afforded 14.7 g (77.7%) pure ketodiester XXIV. M.p. 194.5–195.5°, $[\alpha]_D = +62.7^\circ$ ($c = 1.0$). – IR. (CHCl_3): 1720s, 1700 S, 1245. – $^1\text{H-NMR}$. (90 MHz): 0.80 (s, 3 H); 2.04 and 2.16 ($2 \times s$, 6 H); 2.72 ($d \times d$, $J = 13$ and 3.5, 1 H); 4 ($d \times d$, $J = 9$ and 7, 1 H); 5.23 ($d \times d$, $J = 12$ and 7, 1 H).

17β-Acetoxy-5a-estra-2-one (XXV). Cf. [50]. Zinc dust (150 g) was added to a stirred solution of the diacetate XXIV (15.5 g, 41.2 mmol) in glacial acetic acid (600 ml) at RT, and the mixture boiled under reflux for 2 h. The mixture was filtered, the zinc washed with acetone, and the combined filtrates evaporated in vacuum. The residue was taken up in ether (500 ml) and washed with 10% aq.

²⁷⁾ When 4-methoxybenzaldehyde (cf. [50]) was employed, the corresponding 2-(4-methoxybenzylidene)-derivative of XX did not crystallize from the reaction mixture.

[Cl, aq. NaHCO₃-solution and water. The crude product (15.0 g) was recrystallized from ether/PE to give 9.1 g (69.4%) of keto-acetate XXV. M.p. 133–135°, [α]_D = +29.4° (c = 0.9). – IR. (CHCl₃): 3300 S, 1710s, 1255s. – ¹H-NMR. (90 MHz): 0.80 (s, 3 H); 2.04 (s, 3 H); 2.59 (br. d, J ≈ 15, 1 H); 5.61 (d × d, J = 8 and 7, 1 H).

A solution of the acetate XXV (14.3 g, 44.9 mmol) in toluene (20 ml) was pyrolyzed at 540° and 100 Torr. Chromatography of the crude pyrolysate on silica gel with CH₂Cl₂ gave 5.5 g (47%) of pure ketone 58. M.p. 79–80° (from PE), [α]_D = +73.5° (c = 1.0). – IR. (CHCl₃): 1700s, 1585w. – ¹H-NMR. (90 MHz): 0.76 (s, 3 H); 2.60 (br. d, J ≈ 14, 1 H); 5.71 (m, 1 H); 5.87 (m, 1 H).

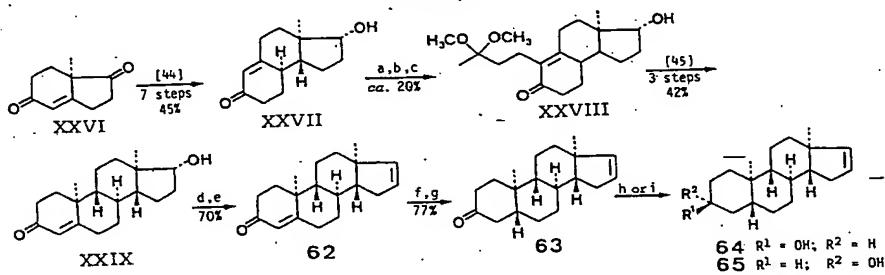
Sa-Estr-16-en-2β-ol (59). The ketone 58 (1.0 g, 3.87 mmol) was reduced with L-Selectride as described for 56. The crude product contained ca. 85% of the axial alcohol 59 and was chromatographed on silica gel (150 g) with CH₂Cl₂ to give 802 mg (80%) of pure alcohol 59. M.p. 109–110° (from PE), [α]_D = +45.7° (c = 1.0). – IR. (CHCl₃): 3650m, 3500 br., 1585w. – ¹H-NMR. (90 MHz): 0.78 (s, 3 H); 4.16 (m, w_{1/2} ≈ 7, 1 H); 5.71 (m, 1 H); 5.87 (m, 1 H).

Sa-Estr-16-en-2α-ol (60). The ketone 58 (600 mg, 2.33 mmol) was reduced with LiAlH₄ in ether as described for 57. After chromatography of the crude product (600 mg, 60/59 ≈ 95:5) on silica gel with CH₂Cl₂, the pure equatorial alcohol 60 (470 mg, 78%) was obtained. M.p. 125–126° (from PE), [α]_D = +47.3° (c = 1.0). – IR. (CHCl₃): 3640m, 3500 br., 1585w. – ¹H-NMR. (90 MHz): 0.78 (s, 3 H); 3.60 (br. m, w_{1/2} ≈ 20, 1 H); 5.71 (m, 1 H); 5.87 (m, 1 H).

Sa-Estra-3,16-dien-2-one (61). Pyrolysis of the diacetate XXIV under conditions described for 58 gave the unsaturated ketone 61 in 45% yield. M.p. 139–140° (from MeOH), [α]_D = +112.9° (c = 0.8). – IR. (CHCl₃): 1665s, 1640 S, 1585w. – ¹H-NMR. (90 MHz): 0.76 (s, 3 H); 2.71 (d × d, J = 16 and 3, 1 H); 5.71 (m, 1 H); 5.87 (m, partly overlapping, 1 H); 5.97 (d × d, partly overlapping, J = 10 and 2, 1 H); 6.76 (d × d, J = 10 and ca. 1, 1 H).

Preparation of compounds 62–65.

Scheme 15



Reagents: a) 1,3-dichloro-2-butene, *t*-BuOK, DME/0°/20 h; b) conc. H₂SO₄, CH₂Cl₂/−15°/30 min; c) HC(OCH₃)₃, MeOH, *p*-TsOH, RT/4 h; d) ClCOOCH₃, pyridine/0°/24 h; e) 480°, 10 m glass column; f) Li, NH₃ liq., *t*-BuOH; g) Jones reagent; h) LiB[CH(CH₃)CH(CH₃)₂]₃H, THE/−55°; i) NaBH₄, THF, MeOH/25°.

(6*R*)-6-Methyl-bicyclo[4.3.0]non-1-ene-3,7-dione (XXVI). Cf. [43]. The optically pure diketone XXVI was prepared following [43b] using (*R*)-proline instead of (*S*)-proline. The product was recrystallized several times from ether until the m.p. and [α]_D value were constant. M.p. 65.8–66.8°, [α]_D = −370° (c = 1.5, benzene) ([43b]: m.p. 66–66.5°, [α]_D = +367° (c = 1.0, benzene) for the enantiomer of XXVI).

ent-Des-*A*-17β-hydroxyestr-9-en-5-one (XXVII). Cf. [44]. This compound was synthesized in 7 steps, starting from XXVI following the method described for the enantiomer [44]. M.p. 108–111° (from acetone), [α]_D = +39.5° (c = 10) ([44]: m.p. 113–114°, [α]_D²³ = −44.5° (c = 1.0) for the enantiomer).

ent-Testosterone (XXIX). Cf. [45]. The optically pure ketone XXVII was converted to the ketal XXVIII by a standard sequence (cf. [44]). The crude ketal, by a known method [45], was transformed to crude XXIX ([α]_D = −115°) which showed the same spectra (¹H-NMR., IR.) as testosterone (III) ([α]_D = +125°).

ent-*Androsta-4,16-dien-3-one* (62). The crude *ent*-testosterone XXIX (2.2 g, 7.63 mmol) was converted into the corresponding methyl carbonate (2.6 g, 98%)²² which was pyrolyzed as described for 1. The crude product (1.6 g) was chromatographed on silica gel (430 g) with PE → ether to give 1.5 g (70%) of slightly impure 62. Recrystallization (5 times) from ether/pentane gave 320 mg of pure, odorless 62. M.p. 130–132°, $[\alpha]_D = -125^\circ$ ($c = 3.5$) ([3]: m.p. 131.5–133.5° (hexane), $[\alpha]_D^S = +123 \pm 3.5^\circ$ ($c = 1.03$) for the enantiomer 13). The spectral data (IR., $^1\text{H-NMR}$) were identical with those of 13.

Evaporation of the combined mother-liquors gave slightly impure 62 (1.1 g) which was used for the next step.

ent-*5a*-*Androst-16-en-3-one* (63). To a stirred solution of Li (60 mg, 8.65 mmol) in dry liq. NH₃ (100 ml) at -34° was added dropwise a solution of the *a,b*-unsaturated ketone 62 (202 mg, 0.748 mmol) and *t*-BuOH (70 mg, 0.946 mmol) in THF/ether (1:1, 5 ml). The mixture was stirred at -34° for 1 h and MeOH was slowly added until the blue color disappeared. Another portion of Li was added (60 mg) and the blue solution was stirred for 1 h. NH₄Cl was added to discharge the blue color, the NH₃ was allowed to evaporate and the mixture was dissolved in ether/water. The org. phase was washed neutral, and the solvent evaporated. The crude product (200 mg, mainly alcohols 64 and 65) was dissolved in acetone (10 ml) and oxidized with standard Jones reagent (1.4 ml). After workup (ether), the product was chromatographed on silica gel with cyclohexane/ethyl acetate 4:1 to give 182 mg (77%) of almost pure 63. Recrystallization from pentane gave 112 mg odorless 63. M.p. 140-141°; [α]_D = -38.5° (*c* = 1.0) ([2]: m.p. 140-141°, [α]_D⁷ = +38° (*c* = 2.08) for the enantiomer 1). - Same spectra as 1.

ent-5a-Androst-16-en-3a-ol (64). The axial alcohol 64 was obtained from 63 by the method described for the enantiomer 2. M.p. 131–132.5° (from pentane), $[a]_D = -14.8^\circ$ ($c=0.2$) ([2]: m.p. 143.5–144°, $[a]_D^{16} = +13.9^\circ$ ($c=0.94$) for 2). — Same spectra as 2.

143.5-144°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +13.9^\circ$ ($c = 0.94$) for 2). - Same spectra as 2.
 ent-*5a*-Androst-16-en-3 β -ol (65). The equatorial alcohol 65 was prepared from 63 by the method described for the enantiomer 3. M.p. 118-119° (from pentane), $[\alpha]_D^{25} = -12.6^\circ$ ($c = 1.1$) ([2]; m.p.-125-127°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} = +11.2^\circ$ ($c = 0.76$) for 3). - Same spectra as 3.

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